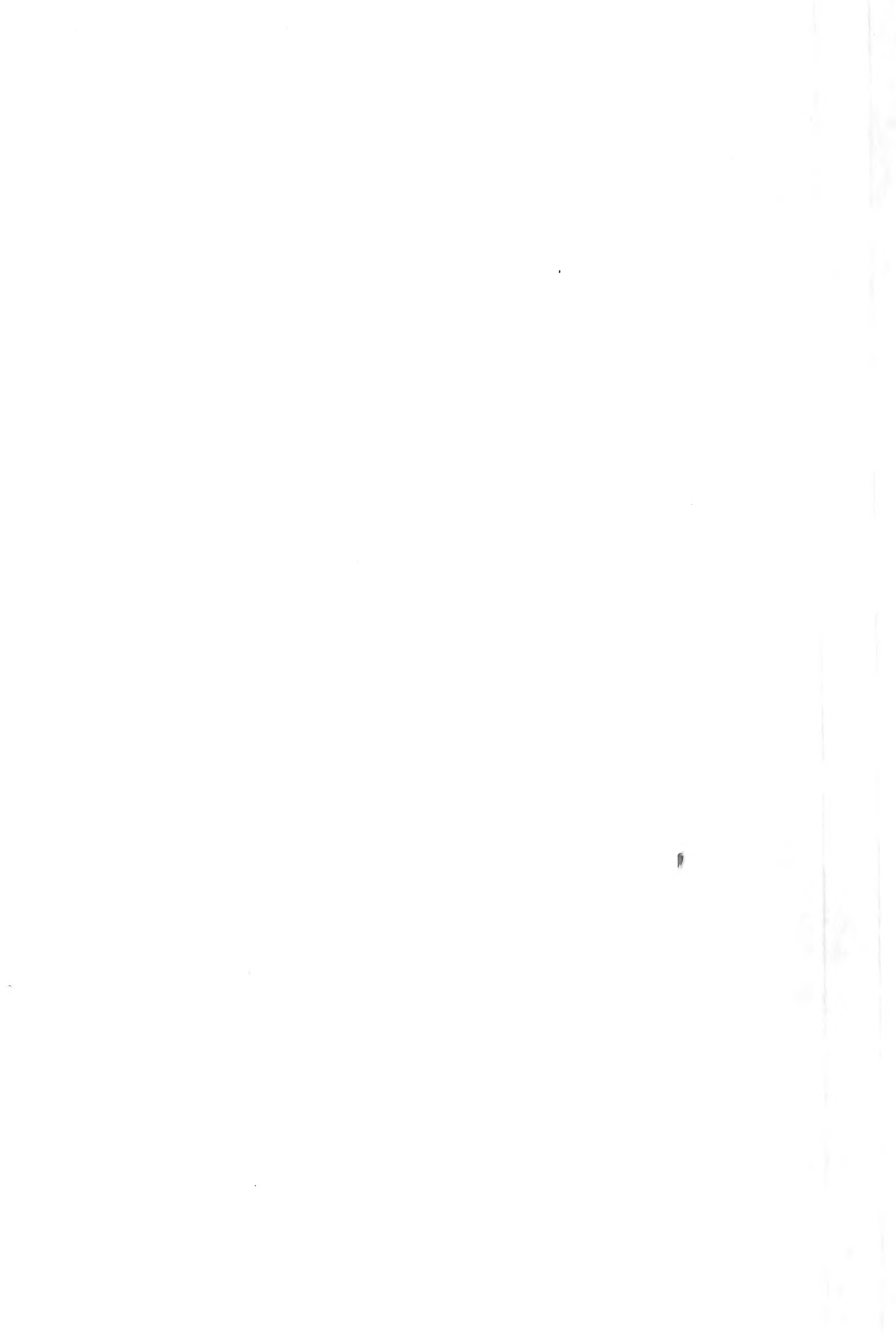


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FERRY'S

Home Garden Guide

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1856-1956 Our First 100 Years

FERRY-MORSE SEED CO.
Detroit, Mich. Mountain View, Calif.
Memphis, Tenn.

Dear Fellow-Gardener:

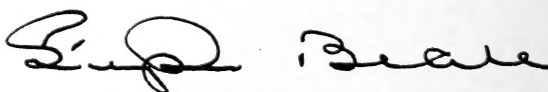
It is my happy privilege to tell you that this issue of our Home Garden Guide commemorates the 100th Anniversary of Ferry's Seeds!

Our firm, founded by D. M. Ferry in 1856, has grown steadily through the years and today enjoys a world-wide reputation. We are proud of the fact that we have successfully weathered five wars and at least half a dozen major depressions and financial panics. We are proud, too, that today's seed packet, despite inflation and our heavy investment in research and plant breeding, sells in approximately the same price range as its rather primitive counterpart of 100 years ago!

Over the years, we have developed and introduced 199 new varieties of vegetables, 123 of which are in common use today. We have introduced 300 varieties of flowers. Our current research program is the largest in our history and we are exploring new techniques in hybridism, polyploidy (doubling of chromosomes) and irradiation, which open up entirely new possibilities in plant breeding. This book's cover and color pages give a sample of the results which this project is producing, and while I should perhaps not play favorites, I cannot resist urging every flower gardener to try our New Century Zinnias in 1956. You will discover, as I have in my own garden, flower size and luminous color-shades never known before. I sincerely believe this is one of the greatest flower breeding accomplishments of all time.

We of Ferry-Morse Seed Co. pledge that we shall maintain the policies that have made us strong and successful in our first hundred years. We have only one objective—to continue to produce the finest garden seeds and make them conveniently available everywhere.

Yours for better gardens

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Stephen Beale". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Stephen" written in a larger, more prominent script than the last name "Beale".

STEPHEN BEALE

President, FERRY-MORSE SEED CO.

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Over a million eager gardeners all over America add to their gardening know-how each week by tuning in "The Garden Gate" popular CBS radio program featuring The Old Dirt Dobber.

With a world of plant knowledge at his fingertips, the Dirt Dobber is well equipped to answer the wide range of garden questions sent in by listeners. This "Good Gardening" listening is well rounded out

by a Green Thumb award to an outstanding home gardener, reading of original poems written and submitted by listeners and pleasant musical interludes on the organ.

During the months of Ferry-Morse sponsorship, "The Garden Gate" can be heard over the entire CBS network. For time and station, consult the radio page of your local paper.

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Sweet Peas and How to Grow Them
Let's Have a Beautiful Lawn

Tastier Meals with Herbs Fresh from Your
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The Secret of a Beautiful Lawn (for Pacific Coast)

New! Ready-Made Plans for Your Family Vegetable Garden

For Your Garden Club or Civic Group: Movies With Full Color and Sound!

At no cost to you except return shipping charges, Ferry-Morse offers its movies "Background for Beauty", "Better Gardens for Better Living" and "Bountiful Heritage". For details write to Ferry-Morse Seed Co., Detroit, Michigan, or Mountain View, Calif.

FLOWER NAMES—ALTERNATIVE AND COMMON
ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED FOR CROSS-REFERENCE

Alternative Name	Listed in Home Garden Guide as:	Alternative Name	Listed in Home Garden Guide as:
Alkanet	See Anchusa	Cherry-pie-plant	See Heliotrope
Althea	See Hollyhock	Chimney Bellflower	See Campanula pyramidalis
Alum-root	See Heuchera	China Aster	See Aster
Amaranthus tricolor	See Joseph's Coat	Chinese Bell Flower	See Platycodon
Angel's Breath	See Gypsophila	Chrysanthemum leucan-	See Shasta Daisy
Annual Chrysanthemum	See Chrysanthemum	themum hybridum	
Annual Coreopsis	See Calliopsis	maximum	
Annual Delphinium	See Larkspur	Clockvine	See Thunbergia
Annual Lupin	See Lupin	Cockscomb	See Celosia
Annual Phlox	See Phlox Drummondii	Clove Pink	See Carnation
Antirrhinum	See Snapdragon	Coral Bells	See Heuchera
Aquilegia	See Columbine	Cornflower	See Bachelor Button
Artemesia	See Wormwood (listed in herbs)	Cowslip	See Primula veris
Avens	See Geum	Crowfoot	See Ranunculus
		Crown Daisy	See Chrysanthemum
		Cucurbita	See Gourds
		Cup-and-Saucer Vine	See Cobia scandens
		Cut-and-Come Again	See Zinnia
		Cynoglossum amabile	See Chinese Forget-me-not
Baby-blue-eyes	See Nemophila	Daisy	See African Daisy
Baby Primrose	See Primula malacoides	Daisy	See Arctotis
Baby's Breath	See Gypsophila	Daisy	See Brachycome
Bachelor Button	See Same (occasionally Gomphrena)	Daisy	See Gerbera
Balloon Flower	See Platycodon	Daisy	See Ice Plant
Balsam Apple	See Momordica	Daisy	See Painted Daisy
Barberton Daisy	See Gerbera	Daisy	See Shasta Daisy
Basket of Gold	See Alyssum, Hardy	Daisy	See Hesperis
Beans, Scarlet Runner	See Scarlet Runner Beans	Dames-violet	See Love-in-a-mist
Beard Tongue	See Pentstemon	Devil-in-the-bush	See Sweet William
Bell Flower	See Campanula	Dianthus barbatus	See Carnation
Bellis perennis	See English Daisy	Dianthus caryophyllus	See Pinks
Belvedere	See Kochia	Dianthus chinensis	See Pinks
Black-eyed Susan	See Thunbergia alata	Dianthus hedewigii	
Blanket Flower	See Gaillardia	laciniatus	
Blue Bottle	See Bachelor Button	Dianthus plumarius	See Pinks
Blue-eyed African Daisy	See Arctotis	Didiscus coeruleus	See Blue Lace Flower
Blue Flax	See Linum perenne	Digitalis gloxinaeflora	See Foxglove
Bugloss	See Anchusa	Dimorphotheca	See African Daisy
Bunch Primrose	See Primula	Dolichos lablab	See Hyacinth Bean
Burning Bush	See Kochia	Dolichos lignosus	See Australian Pea Vine
Bush Eschscholtzia	See Hunnemannia	Dusty Miller	See Centaurea gymnocarpa
Butter-and-eggs	See Linaria	Dwarf Cup Flower	See Nierembergia
Buttercup	See Ranunculus		
Butterfly Flower	See Asclepias and Schizanthus		
Butterfly Weed	See Asclepias and Schizanthus		
Callistephus	See Aster	Eschscholtzia californica	See California Poppy
Calonyction aculeatum	See Moon Flower	Eschscholtzia pulchella	See California Poppy, Little Beauty
Candytuft, Perennial	See Iberis	Euphorbia variegata	See Snow-on-the-mountain
Campanula calycanthema	See Canterbury Bell	Evening Primrose	See Primrose Showy Evening
Campanula medium	See Canterbury Bell (Annual or Biennial)	Evening-scented Stock	See Matthiola bicornis
Cape Marigold	See African Daisy	Everlastings	See Bells of Ireland
Castor Oil Bean	See Castor Bean	Everlastings	See Celosia
Cathedral Bells	See Cobaea scandens	Everlastings	See Gomphrena
Celosia cristata	See Cockscomb	Everlastings	See Lunaria
Centurea cyanus	See Bachelor Button	Everlastings	See Statice
		Everlasting Pea	See Strawflower
			See Sweet Pea, Perennial

Alternative Name	Listed in Home Garden Guide as:	Alternative Name	Listed in Home Garden Guide as:
Fairy Primrose	See <i>Primula malacoides</i>	Lavendula vera	See Lavender, True, or English
Fairy Thimble	See <i>Digitalis</i>	Lemon Balm	See Balm (listed in herbs)
False Lupin	See <i>Thermopsis caroliniana</i>	Linum grandiflorum	See Scarlet Flax
Farewell-to-spring	See <i>Godetia</i>	<i>rubrum</i>	
Fig Marigold	See <i>Mesembryanthemum</i>	Livingston Daisy	See Ice Plant
Floss Flower	See <i>Ageratum</i>	Love-lies-bleeding	See <i>Amaranthus caudatus</i>
Flowering Sage	See <i>Salvia</i>	Lupin texensis	See Texas Blue Bonnet
Flowering Tobacco	See <i>Nicotiana</i>		
Foliage plant	See <i>Coleus</i>		
Gentian Salvia	See <i>Salvia patens</i>	Madagascar Periwinkle	See <i>Vinca rosea</i>
Gibraltar Candytuft	See <i>Iberis</i>	Madwort	See <i>Alyssum</i>
Gilliflower	See <i>Stock</i>	Maiden Pink	See <i>Dianthus</i>
Globe Amaranth	See <i>Gomphrena</i>	Malcomia	See <i>Virginian Stock</i>
Golden Cup	See <i>Hunnemannia</i>	Mallow	See <i>Hibiscus</i>
Golden Flax	See <i>Linum flavum</i>	Marvel-of-Peru	See <i>Four-o'clock</i>
Golden Flower of the Incas	See <i>Tithonia</i>	Matthiola incana	See <i>Stock</i>
Grass Pink	See <i>Pinks, Hardy</i>	Mealycup Sage	See <i>Salvia farinacea</i>
		Mesembryanthemum	See Ice Plant
		<i>crystallinum</i>	
		Mexican Firebush	See <i>Kochia</i>
		Mexican Sunflower	See <i>Tithonia</i>
		Mexican Tulip Poppy	See <i>Hunnemannia fuma-</i> <i>riaefolia</i>
			See <i>Zinnia, Persian Carpet</i>
Hardy Sweet Peas	See <i>Perennial Sweet Peas</i>	Mexican Zinnia	See <i>Aster, Perennial</i>
Harebell	See <i>Campanula carpatica</i>	Michaelmas Daisy	See <i>Achillea</i>
Hearts-ease	See <i>Pansy</i>	Milfoil	See <i>Sensitive Plant</i>
Helianthus	See <i>Sunflower</i>	Mimosa pudica	See <i>Linaria</i>
Helichrysum	See <i>Strawflower</i>	Miniature Snapdragon	See <i>Four-o'clock</i>
Honesty	See <i>Lunaria</i>	Mirabilis jalapa	See <i>Bells of Ireland</i>
Hounds Tongue	See <i>Chinese Forget-me-not</i>	Moluccella laevis	See <i>Lunaria</i>
Humble Plant	See <i>Sensitive Plant</i>	Money Plant	See <i>Linaria</i>
		Morocco Toadflax	See <i>Portulaca</i>
		Moss Rose	See <i>Scabiosa</i>
		Mourning Bride	See <i>Forget-me-not</i>
		Myosotis oblongata	See <i>Forget-me-not</i>
		Myosotis palustris	
Iberis (annual)	See <i>Candytuft</i>	Nigella damascena	See <i>Love-in-a-mist</i>
Impatiens balsamina	See <i>Balsam</i>	Northern Gardenia	See <i>Balsam, Bush</i>
Indian Cress	See <i>Nasturtium</i>		
Indian Shot	See <i>Canna</i>		
Ipomoea	See <i>Morning Glory</i>		
Ipomoea hederacea	See <i>Morning Glory,</i> <i>Scarlet O'Hara</i>		
Ipomoea purpurea	See <i>Morning Glory, Crim-</i> <i>son Rambler and Mixed</i>		
Ipomoea tricolor	See <i>Morning Glory, Heav-</i> <i>enly Blue, Blue Star,</i> <i>and Pearly Gates.</i>		
Jack-in-the-beanstalk	See <i>Kudzu Vine</i>	Oenothera lamarkiana	See <i>Primrose</i>
Jasmine Tobacco	See <i>Nicotiana</i>		
Johnny-jump-up	See <i>Viola</i>		
Lady's Slipper	See <i>Balsam, Tall</i>	Painted Lady	See <i>Painted Daisy</i>
Lathyrus	See <i>Sweet Peas</i>	Painted Tongue	See <i>Salpiglossis</i>
Lathyrus latifolius	See <i>Perennial Sweet Pea</i>	Palma Christi	See <i>Castor Bean</i>
		Papaver nudicaule	See <i>Iceland Poppy</i>
		Papaver orientale	See <i>Poppy, Orientale</i>
		Papaver rhoeas	See <i>Poppy</i>
		Pelargonium	See <i>Geranium</i>
		Perennial Candytuft	See <i>Iberis</i>
		Perennial Cornflower	See <i>Stokesia</i>
		Perennial Flax	See <i>Linum flavum</i>
		Perennial Larkspur	See <i>Delphinium</i>
		Perennial Lupin	See <i>Lupin</i>

**Listed in Home Garden
Guide as:**

Alternative Name

Periwinkle
Persian Daisy
Phaseolus coccineus
Phlox cuspidata
Physalis francheti
Pimpernel
Pincushion Flower
Poor-Man's-Orchid
Pot Marigold
Primrose, Baby
Pueraria thunbergiana
Purple Rockcress
Pyrethrum roseum

See Vinca
See Painted Daisy
See Scarlet Runner Bean
See Phlox Star Mixed
See Chinese Lantern
See Anagallis
See Scabiosa
See Schizanthus
See Calendula
See Primula malacoides
See Kudzu Vine
See Aubretia
See Painted Daisy

Quamoclit sloteri
Quamoclit pennata

See Cardinal Climber
See Cypress Vine

Ragged Sailor
Red-hot-poker
Regal Lily
Reseda
Ricinus
Rock Cress
Rock Moss or Rock Rose
Rocky Mountain
Garland
Rose Mallow

See Bachelor Button
See Tritoma
See Lilium regale
See Mignonette
See Castor-bean
See Arabis
See Portulaca
See Clarkia

See Hibiscus

Sanvitalia procumbens
Sand Verbena
Santa Barbara Poppy
Satin-flower
Scarlet Sage
Sea Lavender
Sea Pink
Senecio cruentus
Shell Flower
Siberian Wallflower
Snapweed
Sneezewort
Snowcap
Snow-in-summer
Spiderflower
Stokes-Aster
Storksbill

See Creeping Zinnia
See Abronia
See Hunnemannia
See Godetia
See Salvia
See Statice
See Armeria
See Cineraria
See Bells of Ireland
See Cheiranthus allioni
See Balsam
See Achillea
See Arabis
See Cerastium tomentosum
See Cleome
See Stokesia
See Geranium

Alternative Name

St. Peter's Penny
Summer Cypress
Summer-Forget-me-not
Sun Plant
Swan River Daisy
Sweet Alyssum
Sweet Rocket
Sweet Scabious
Sweet Sultan

Tagetes
Texas Pride
Thrift
Tickseed
Toadflax
Tom Thumb Nasturtium

Torch Lily
Touch-me-not
Trailing Lobelia
Transvaal Daisy
Tropaeolum
Tufted Pansy

Velvet Flower
Valerian, Common
Viola tricolor

Wall Cress
Wall Flower
Winged Tobacco

Yarrow
Youth-and-old-age

**Listed in Home Garden
Guide as:**

See Lunaria
See Kochia
See Anchusa
See Portulaca
See Brachycome
See Alyssum
See Hesperis
See Scabiosa
See Centaurea imperialis

See Marigold
See Phlox Drummondii
See Armeria
See Coreopsis
See Linaria
See Nasturtium Dwarf
Mixed
See Tritoma
See Balsam, Tall
See Lobelia
See Gerbera
See Nasturtium
See Viola

See Marigold
See Heliotrope
See Pansy

See Arabis
See Cheiranthus
See Nicotiana

See Achillea
See Zinnia

Your First Steps

to garden success



In preparing the soil, drive the spade or spading fork straight down full length with your foot.

★ Preparing the soil

A rich sandy loam is well adapted to gardening. Other kinds of soil are suitable, but stiff clays need plenty of fibrous material and must be thoroughly broken up. Sandy soils generally need additional fertilizing.

For general use, where well-rotted stable manure is not available, a commercial fertilizer containing 4 per cent nitrates, 12 per cent phosphate, and 4 to 6 per cent potash is usually best. Apply at the rate of about 3 to 5 lbs. per 100 sq. ft.

Work the soil deeply and make the top 3 or 4 inches as fine and loose as possible. Much weed killing can be done by hoeing or raking just before planting. Do not work clay soils when they are wet enough to stick to rake or hoe.

★ Planting

At time of planting seed in the open ground, the soil should be moist but never wet. To retain moisture after planting, cover seed immediately with fine, freshly prepared earth and press it down firmly and smoothly. This firming of the soil brings the particles of earth into close contact with seeds, prevents drying out, and speeds growth.

Plant at a time when the atmospheric and soil temperatures are most favorable for germination of the kind of seed to be sown. The best temperature for each kind may be learned from study of the cultural directions and zonal charts found in this Guide.

The proper depth for covering seed varies with the different kinds of seeds and conditions of soil. This can be learned best through practical experience.

When planting seed, the soil must be loose and soft so that the tender stems of seedlings can easily push through, and the young roots quickly find plant food. This is usually secured by careful preparation of the soil and by not planting fine seeds when the ground is wet.



Use the back of the rake to help break up clods; use the tooth-side to make the soil fine and smooth.

★ Starting plants indoors

Seedling plants may be grown successfully in spring in shallow boxes or pots of soil placed in south or east windows. The preparation of the seed box is simple but it needs care. Whether it is a cigar box or larger "flat," holes should be bored in the bottom—about six inches apart in larger boxes and about three inches apart in one of cigar box size. Over the bottom of the box spread a layer of sphagnum or peat moss, or small pebbles, then coarser soil, and last of all finely sifted garden soil, or a mixture of builders' sand and fine soil.

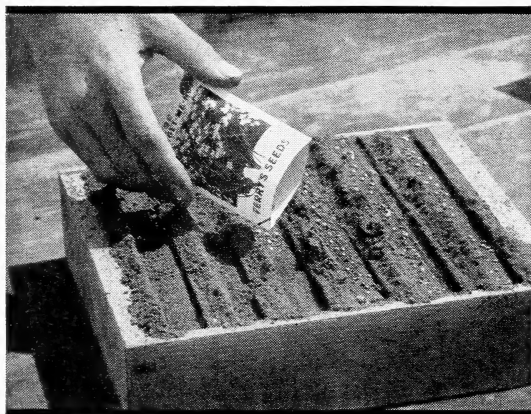
Firm the soil and sow the seed thinly. The general rule for depth of planting is about four times the diameter of the seed. Thin sowing is economy. The tiny plants crowd each other when planted too thickly.

Your Garden Success will depend on thorough cultivation and care

Cover the seed box with a damp cloth or paper and place a pane of glass over the top until germination starts. Remove the paper or cloth as soon as the first sprouts break through the soil. Wipe off the glass when water collects on it from evaporation. This will prevent moisture from dripping on the little plants and perhaps causing "damping off."

During the day prop up one edge of the glass covering for ventilation. Remove glass when plants are established. Keep the seed box uniformly moist but not wet or water-logged.

When seedlings are two or three inches high, sooner if possible, they are ready to be transplanted either to individual pots or out-of-doors.



Fill a shallow box or flat with fine soil or builders' sand and soil. Make shallow depressions with a straight-edged flat stick. Scatter the seed from the packet . . . not too thickly. Cover with soil and tamp down with the flat of the hand or a smooth board.

★ Transplanting

Proper methods in setting the young plants out-doors are just as important as good care while getting them started indoors.

1. It is a good plan to harden the young plants to outdoor conditions by setting the boxes outside in good weather (not in the direct sun) for several days before transplanting.
2. Either choose a day that is cool and cloudy, or do the transplanting in the afternoon.
3. Water the plants well before disturbing them.
4. Avoid injury to the roots in taking up the plants, and if possible keep a ball of earth around them.
5. Water the soil before and after setting the plants. If the soil is very dry, partly fill each hole with water before setting the plants.
6. Firm the soil around the roots of the plants so that they can take hold securely.
7. The plants will get a quicker and better start



When seedlings are large enough to set out in the open ground, dig a hole wide enough and deep enough to receive the roots of the plant without crowding. Fill the hole about half full of water before setting the plant. Firm the soil around the roots.

if they are shaded from the direct rays of the sun for a few days after transplanting.

★ Cultivating

Stirring the surface soil of the open ground during the period of growth kills weeds, allows air to enter and helps to conserve moisture. Cultivation may be deep at first, but as the plants grow it should be more shallow to avoid injury to the roots.

★ Watering

When plants need artificial watering, the best hours of the day for it are early morning or evening. The roots, however, may be watered at any time. One good soaking is better than many light sprinklings.

★ Keeping the garden healthy

1. Spray and dust with reliable insecticides before there is the least suspicion that insect pests may be at hand. Do not give them a chance to get a foothold. "An ounce of prevention . . ." is a safe maxim to follow.
2. In fall, remove and compost or burn all rubbish in the garden. Many insect eggs may thus be destroyed that would otherwise be harbored over winter.
3. If you have had unsatisfactory results because of certain plant diseases, try some of the new strains of flowers and vegetables that are resistant to disease. You will find many disease-resistant strains listed in this Guide.

How to start plants in pots indoors

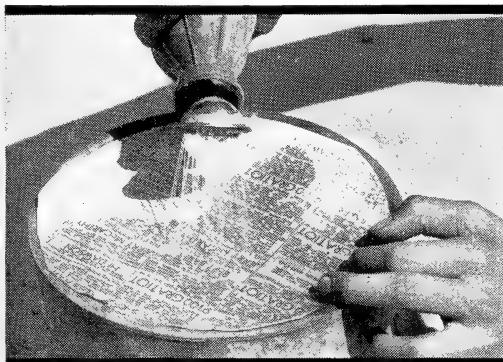
This method of starting seeds indoors can be used for many kinds of flowers and vegetables. We illustrate steps using tomatoes as an example. Tomato seeds are covered $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep but other seeds such as Petunias (which are very fine) need no soil cover. Simply press lightly into the soil surface. See cultural directions on back of packet for complete directions, including how to transplant.



1. Fill a clay pot with fine soil to within $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of top. Shake seed from the packet as evenly as possible over the surface.



2. Scatter fine soil or finely ground, moistened sphagnum moss over seed to a depth of about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Firm with flat of hand.



3. Cut several layers of paper to fit top of pot. Keep well soaked with water. Lift the paper every day or so, and remove it as soon as seedlings begin to sprout.



4. For best growing conditions, place in sunny window. Transplant to other pots when second pair of leaves appears. Lift seedlings carefully with pencil or knife blade.



5. Make holes large enough to receive roots without cramping. Firm soil around roots of each seedling, using pencil or fingers.



6. Water well after transplanting, keep in shade a few days, then set in sunny window to grow until ready to plant outdoors.

HOW TO PLANT FLOWERS

YOUR GUIDE TO BETTER GARDENING

AFRICAN DAISY. Annual that does well either direct sown or transplanted. Blooms freely if grown under dry conditions. This is a "sleeper." Flowers close up when cut and they do not re-open. Plants short and spreading. Good for borders or rock gardens. White, buff and orange shades.

AGERATUM. One of the best flowers for low, neat, blue borders. Planting directions same as for Alyssum.

ALYSSUM. After danger of frost is past, sow seed direct where plants are to stand. Alyssum is very hardy and may be transplanted to other parts of the garden when plants are ready to thin. Cover seed with $\frac{1}{8}$ inch of fine soil. When plants are about 2 inches tall, thin to 6 to 8 inches apart. Does well in ordinary garden soil and prefers full sunshine. Does not require much watering. Alyssum is extremely fragrant and a very easily grown annual. Among the best for edgings. White (Carpet of Snow) and Violet offer a good contrast. Dwarf ageratum also goes well as alternate plants with the white.

ASTER. Can be started indoors in boxes or flats, outdoors in cold frames or direct in the garden where plants are to stand.

Indoors—cover seeds with $\frac{1}{8}$ inch of fine soil. Keep soil moist until seedlings appear and thereafter, water only when dry. Transplant to the open garden in late afternoon when ground becomes warm.

Outdoors—sow seed after danger of frost is past, where plants are to stand. Or, they can be started a month earlier in cold frames for later setting in flower beds. Thin out plants to stand 12 inches apart. Needs fairly rich soil, moderate amount of watering and stands only partial shade. Some aster diseases are insect transferred. Careful control of thrips, leaf hoppers and aphids is necessary. Nicotine and D.D.T. sprays



*Brighten up your front yard with colorful flower borders.
(Marigold Serenade and Alyssum, Carpet of Snow)*

are recommended, though Malathion is effective against all the insects that are harmful to this plant. To control Aster Wilt allow three years between plantings of Asters in the same bed. Malformed and discolored plants should be pulled and burned or else covered in the compost pile. Asters are widely grown for cut flowers and are effective most any place in the garden. A wide color range includes: white, pink, rose, lavender, purple, and many others.

BACHELOR BUTTON. Sow outdoors as soon as danger of hard frost is over. Can be planted in spot that is exposed to full sun or in semi-shade. Cover seed $\frac{1}{8}$ inch deep in fine soil. When 4 inches high, thin to 10 to 12 inches. Too rich soil and too frequent watering will cause rank growth and late or sparse blooming. Dainty flowers are excellent for cutting or use in informal beds. Colors include rose, white, deep blue and bright crimson.

CALENDULA. Can be seeded directly in the garden in spring for blooming all summer. However, is at its best if planted in midsummer so that plants will be in full bloom during the cool months. Sow seed $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep in rich heavy soil. Responds well to considerable water and cool weather. Will stand partial shade. Main insect pests are cabbage worms and aphids. Effective when used to achieve a mass color effect in beds. Good for medium high border (10 to 24 in.). Also grown for cut flowers and use in bouquets. Very pleasing orange and yellow shades.



Curved lines and changes in elevation are pleasing to the eye. Try them in your garden.

Guide to Better Gardening — Flowers

CALIFORNIA POPPY. Sow seed, early in spring, directly in the garden where plants are to stand. They do best if planted in a light, sandy loam. Cover seed to about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. Thin to 6 inches apart when plants are 2 inches tall. Rows should be 1 ft. apart. Full sun and dry soil make plants bloom most freely. Good for borders or edgings. Mostly yellow tones.

CANDYTUFT. Select a spot where there is full sun and plant after all danger of frost is past. Cover seed with $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ inch of fine soil. Thin to 1 ft. apart when plants are 2 inches tall. Good bedder, edger and fair for cutting. Main insect pest is cucumber beetle which can be controlled with stomach poison such as arsenate of lead. Colors are white, rose-red, lilac and purple.

CANTERBURY BELL. Biennial, blooms second year only. Can be planted up until mid-summer in sheltered spot and then transplanted in late summer to final location. Seed can be scattered on surface and raked in. Choice for cutting and background plantings. Colors are lavender, white, pink, light-blue and deep violet.

CARNATION. Requires long season to reach full bloom. Start indoors in boxes, early in spring. Does best in rich soil and stands considerable watering. Plant seed to a depth of about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. Transplant outdoors when danger of frost is past. Set seedlings about 1 ft. apart in sunny location. Will stand some frost. Good for either bedding or for cutting garden. Colors include red, rose, salmon, yellow, white.



Cosmos is one of the best Annuals for backgrounds and is very useful for cutting.



Delphiniums are widely grown for cut flowers. In bouquets, they add grace and charm to the indoor scene.

COLUMBINE. Long-lived. Blooms from second year on. Start seed in spring or summer. Give plants some protection for first winter. Will stand some shade and cool soil. Flowers very graceful for cutting and plants make striking accents when used in groups of two or three. Cut flower stems off at top of plants after blooming is over and plants will remain compact and attractive. Mostly pastel shades. May require some arsenate dust for control of caterpillars, and D.D.T. for leaf-miners.

COSMOS. Does best if sown after danger of frost where plants are to stand. Plant seed approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. Thin to 14 inches apart. Early blooms can be had by avoiding frequent watering—late blooms by frequent watering. Will bloom most profusely if soil is not overly rich. Cosmos is one of the best annuals for backgrounds and is very useful in the cutting garden. Has few insect enemies. Diseases seldom occur. A favorite of the gold finch or wild canary after seeds start to ripen. Colors include delightful shades of golden or "butter yellow," golden orange, bright crimson, rose, pink and white.

DELPHINIUM. Plant early as delphinium germinates best when soil temperature is quite low. Cover with $\frac{1}{8}$ inch of fine soil. Needs good drainage. Thin seedlings to 18 inches apart in the row. If flower spikes are tall, provide support. Prefers cool climate and full sun. Will bloom some in first summer but second and third seasons are best. Mildew is worst enemy. Effective for a tall background in the garden. Widely grown for cut flowers. Colors are white, blue, lavender, mauve.

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HOLLYHOCK. Does best if used as a biennial. Sow seed in late spring or summer in well prepared soil. Plant seed to a depth of about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Cover (mulch) with a thin layer of straw over winter. Should bloom early the second summer. Provide support if plants are exposed to strong winds. Suffers from rust. Main insect pest is red spider. Control by using light applications of sulphur dust. Useful for background or at back of tall borders. Color range complete except for blue. Fully double flower types are most compact.

LARKSPUR. One of the hardy annuals that can be planted in the late fall or very early in the spring. Either broadcast seed and rake it in or else plant to depth of $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in fairly rich heavy soil. Plants can stand quite close together (3 to 4 inches) or can be spaced out to 10 to 12 inches. Prefers cool weather and plenty of moisture. Good for cutting and for tall borders or medium backgrounds. Wide range of colors.

MARIGOLD. This does well under conditions which are favorable for zinnias and should be handled the same way. Marigolds can be roughly divided into 3 groups; the African varieties, growing two feet or more in height, the small-flowered dwarf French kind, and the tall, small-flowered French type. Grown for cut flowers and used effectively in high edgings or borders (2 to 3 ft.) and dwarf edgings (8 to 14 in.). Color range is mostly in yellows, orange and red.



Petunias are one of the easiest of all flowers to grow. They will add color to your garden until frost.



Dress up the sidewalks, driveways and other approaches to your home with colorful, free-blooming flower borders.

MORNING GLORY. After danger of frost is past, sow seed in $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of fine soil along a fence or by a trellis. Plants should stand about 3 or 4 inches apart to make a solid mat of growth for cover. Reducing the amount of water will induce greater freedom of bloom. To make a shorter and heavier mat of growth, cut off growing tips of vines at a height of 3 or 4 ft. and allow side shoots or laterals to grow. One of the most popular vines.

NASTURTIUM. Plant seed directly outdoors after soil becomes warm. Lush growth occurs if soil is too rich or watering too heavy. Blooms most profusely if grown in rather poor soil and kept quite dry. Plant seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and press soil down. Make rows 2 ft. apart for dwarf, 3 ft. for trailing type. Thin plants to 8 inches apart when 2 inches tall. Black aphid is the most common pest on nasturtiums and it can be best controlled by applications of nicotine sprays or Malathion. Fragrant. Good for cut flowers, bouquets, mass color effects in the garden or for trailing vines.

PANSY. Can be planted directly outdoors in the garden or indoors for transplanting to the garden later. If indoors, sow in cold frames during the winter or early spring. Cover seed $\frac{1}{16}$ inch deep in fine soil. Thin out seedlings when about 1 inch tall to 3 inches apart. Transplant to the outside garden in fairly warm spring weather and place plants about 6 inches apart. If seeded

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For borders or window boxes try combinations of *Ageratum*, *Dwarf Marigold*, *Nasturtium*, *Petunias*, and *Verbena*.

directly in the garden in July or August and given some protective mulch over winter, pansies will give a profusion of bloom from early spring through midsummer. Planted direct in early spring, pansies will bloom freely from midsummer until freezing temperatures. Best in rich, cool soil and needs plenty of moisture. Can stand partial shade. Wide range of intense shades and two-tones. Excellent for use as cut flowers in bouquets, for low edgings or in window or porch boxes.

PETUNIA. Over most of the country may be started outdoors when frost danger is over. Scatter seeds over prepared soil. Firm by pressing down with foot. Thin seedlings before they get crowded. Soil should be kept moist while seedlings are growing. Mature plants bloom best in dry, sunny locations.

Where summers are short, start indoors in shallow box in mid-spring. Transplant outdoors, 14–24 inches apart, when frost danger is over.

PINKS (*Dianthus*). Can be started in cold frames and transplanted or seeded direct anytime in late spring or summer as plants grow very quickly. Produces its best blooms in early fall weather. Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in fine soil. Thin to 10 inches apart. Fragrant and quite showy but not especially useful for cutting. Used to achieve mass color effects—in beddings, good for medium height (10 to 24 inches) borders and in rock gardens. Color range includes: shades of pink, white, red and maroon.

POPPY. Can be seeded direct as early in the spring as ground can be worked or in the late fall. Broadcast the seed and plan to allow plants to stand where they start as poppies do not stand transplanting well. It is best to mix seed with sand before planting to avoid sowing too thickly. Thin plants to 10 inches apart when 3 inches tall. Poor or sandy soil and little or no extra watering produces best profusion of bloom. Can be cut in the bud but full open flowers usually shatter when cut. Color range includes white, shades of pink and red.

PORTULACA. Seeds should be planted in late fall or early spring. Sow by broadcasting or in very shallow rows (no deeper than $\frac{1}{16}$ inch). Space rows about 14

inches apart. Thin to 9 inches apart in the row. Watering is not necessary. Stands hot weather and drought. Needs full sun. Good for solid beds or as an edging plant. Average height is 6 inches. Not good for cutting but is extremely floriferous and showy. High percentage of double and semi-double flowers in delightfully gay shades of red, rose, orange, white and yellow.

SNAPDRAGON. One of the best flowers for all-around use. The long sturdy spikes are excellent for cutting; when planted close they are good for bedding. Because of its wide range of colors and long blooming season, it is used very effectively in the annual border.

Can be planted early in cold frames indoors and set out after danger of freezing is past. Or, it can be sown when soil warms sufficiently, directly in the garden where plants are to remain. Should not be watered on the foliage, but does require considerable soaking. Does best in rich soil. Snapdragons are a favorite of cut worms and if this insect is present in your garden, you should guard against them by using some cut worm bait at time of setting plants in the garden.

SWEET PEA. For winter bloom in California and the deep South, sow seed in the fall. In the rest of the country, sow seed as early in the spring as the ground can be worked. Whenever possible, select a location where the Sweet Peas will get morning and forenoon sun, and very little in the afternoon. The rows should not be too close to a building nor shaded by overhanging trees. In a proper location the flowering season will be longer and the stems more satisfactory. Sweet Peas should be planted in soil that is fine, firm, level and moist. Sow seeds about 1 inch apart and 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. When sweet pea plants are about three inches high, twigs should be set around them to which the young tendrils may cling. The growth of the plants will be checked if allowed to be blown around by the wind. When the plants are about six inches tall, permanent support should be given with coarse netting, broad tree boughs with plenty of twigs or by driving in stout stakes and stretching strong strings between them as the plants require support. Flowers should not be allowed to wither on the vines but should continually be cut off. This will greatly prolong the blooming season. A thorough soaking once a week, and later twice a week is much better than a little sprinkle every day. The delicate, beautifully waved flowers are always in great demand for bouquets. One of the most beautiful vine plants.

ZINNIA. One of the easiest to grow annuals. Sow seed in a sunny location where plants are to stand. Cover seed with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of rich soil. Will do best if started after soil warms and will surpass plants started in cold soil. Likes considerable water but do not sprinkle the foliage. Plant in open, sunny place to prevent mildew. Taller plants with longer stems can be grown by spacing plants 3 to 5 inches apart. If spaced at 18 inches or more, the plants tend to remain shorter and have more branches but shorter stems. The first, or crown flower, will be the largest. If this is cut out early, it will force the blooms on side branches to become larger. Zinnias come in an extensive range of striking colors and types. The Giant types ($2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.) come in all shades of pink, scarlet, yellow and violet. The Lilliputs or dwarf types (12 to 15 inches) come in pleasing shades of yellow, crimson, orange, purple, scarlet, white and mixed. Widely used for cut flowers, in bouquets. The Giant types are effective when used for high edgings or borders.

Flowers grouped for special uses

Easiest to Grow Under Ordinary Garden Conditions

Alyssum, Sweet
Bachelor Button
Bells of Ireland
Calendula
California Poppy
Calliopsis
Candytuft, Annual
Celosia
Chrysanthemum, Annual
Cosmos
Four o'clock
Marigold
Nasturtium
Poppy, Annual
Portulaca
Snow-on-the-mountain
Sunflower, Ornamental
Zinnia

For Fragrance

Abronia
Alyssum, Sweet
Bells of Ireland
Carnation
Centaurea imperialis
Heliotrope
Lavender
Lilium regale
Matthiola
Mignonette
Nasturtium
Nicotiana
Petunia
Pinks
Stock
Sweet Pea
Sweet William
Verbena

For Edgings

Ageratum
Alyssum
Creeping Zinnia
English Daisy
Geranium
Heuchera
(Coral Bells)
Iberis
Linaria
Lobelia
Marigold, Dwarf
Nemesia
Pansy
Petunia, Dwarf
Portulaca
Snapdragon, Dwarf
Verbena
Viola

For Backgrounds

Amaranthus
Cleome
Cosmos
Delphinium
Hollyhock
Larkspur, Super
Majestic
Poppy, Orientale
Sunflower, Ornamental
Tithonia

For Winter Bouquets

Bells of Ireland
Chinese Lantern
Cockscomb
Gypsophila paniculata
Strawflower (Helichrysum)
Lunaria
Statice

For Semi-Shade

Anchusa italica
Balsam
Centaurea imperialis
Chinese Forget-me-not
Clarkia
Coleus
Columbine
English Daisy
Forget-me-not
Four O'clock
Geum
Godetia
Linaria
Lupin
Mignonette
Nasturtium
Nicotiana
Pansy
Platycodon
Sweet Alyssum
Sweet William
Vinca
Viola

For Window and Porch Boxes

Ageratum
Bachelor Button, Jubilee Gem
Candytuft
Coleus
Geranium
Lantana
Lobelia
Marigold, Dwarf
Mignonette
Nasturtium, Dwarf
Nierembergia
Pansy
Petunia
Phlox drummondii
Thunbergia
Verbena
Vinca

For Rock Gardens, Annuals

Abronia
Ageratum
African Daisy
Alyssum, Sweet
Brachycome
Ice Plant
Linaria
Lobelia
Nemesia
Nierembergia
Phlox drummondii
Pinks
Portulaca
Schizanthus
Thunbergia
Scarlet Flax
Statice
Verbena
Virginian Stock

For Rock Gardens, Perennials

Alyssum, Hardy
Arabis
Armeria
Asclepias tuberosa
Aubrietia
Campanula carpatica
Cerastium tomentosum
Cheiranthus (biennial)
Columbine
Dianthus deltoideus
Dianthus plumarius
English Daisy
Forget-me-not
Heuchera (Coral Bells)
Iberis
Iceland Poppy
Linum
Platycodon
Primula veris
Viola

Vines for Screening and Ornament

Australian Pea Vine
Cardinal Climber
Cobaea scandens
Cypress Vine
Gourd
Kudzu Vine
Momordica
Moon Flower
Morning Glory
Perennial Sweet Pea
Scarlet Runner Bean
Sweet Pea
Thunbergia

For Withstanding Drought

Abronia
Achillea
African Daisy
Ageratum
Alyssum, Carpet of Snow
Aretotis
Armeria
Asclepias tuberosa
Brachycome
Calliopsis
Campanula pyramidalis
Candytuft
Chinese Forget-me-not
Cleome
Coreopsis
Cosmos
Four o'clock
Hollyhock
Ice Plant
Joseph's Coat
Kudzu Vine
Lavender
Petunia
Portulaca
Snow-on-the-mountain
Statice
Sunflower, Ornamental
Tithonia
Verbena
Vinca

For Cut Flowers

Aster
Bachelor Button
Bells of Ireland
Calendula
Calliopsis
Carnation
Celosia
Chrysanthemum
Clarkia
Coreopsis
Cosmos
Delphinium
Gaillardia
Gypsophila
Larkspur
Marigold
Nasturtium
Painted Daisy
Pinks
Salpiglossis
Scabiosa
Shasta Daisy
Snapdragon
Stocks
Stokesia
Sweet Pea
Sweet William
Tithonia
Tritoma
Zinnia

For Early Bloom

Alyssum, Hardy
Arabis
Aubrietia
Campanula carpatica
Cerastium
Columbine
Coreopsis
Delphinium
English Daisy
Foxglove
Gaillardia grandiflora
Painted Daisy
Pansy
Primula veris
Sweet William
Viola

For Midsummer Bloom

Achillea
African Daisy
Ageratum
Brachycome
California Poppy
Calliopsis
Cleome
Coreopsis
Gaillardia Lorenziana
Hollyhock
Larkspur
Lobelia
Nasturtium
Perennial Sweet Pea
Petunia
Phlox drummondii
Poppy
Scabiosa
Shasta Daisy
Verbena
Vinca
Viola
Zinnia

For Late Bloom

Alyssum, Sweet
Aster
Bachelor Button
Calendula
Celosia
Coreopsis
Cosmos
Dahlia
Gaillardia
Hunnemannia
Marigold
Pansy
Salvia
Snapdragon
Vinca
Viola
Zinnia

For Wild Bird Feed

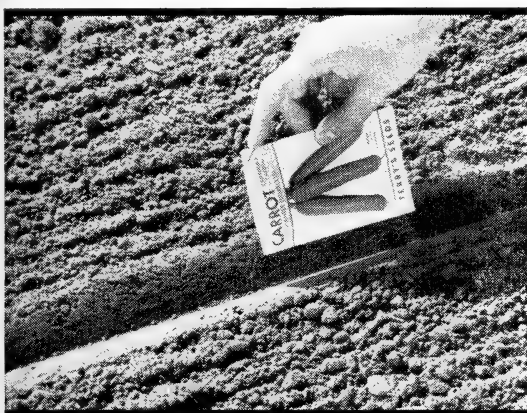
Cosmos
Sunflower
Tithonia

HOW TO PLANT Vegetables

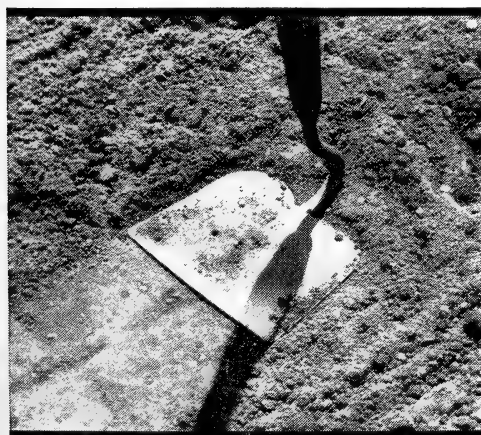
YOUR GUIDE TO BETTER GARDENING



Measure distances between rows with a yard stick.



A trough-like furrow made with a square-sided stick is good for keeping small seeds in place.



After planting, press the soil down firmly with the flat of the hoe to bring the seeds into contact with the soil moisture and hasten germination.

ARTICHOKE (True Artichoke, not Jerusalem Artichoke). Sow seed in March or April, giving young plants protection until danger of frost is past. In transplanting, set in rows about four feet apart and about two feet apart in the row. In mild climates plants produce a crop of buds the second year. Where winters are severe, protect the crown with a heavy mulch.

ASPARAGUS. Soak the seed 24 hours before planting. Sow in rows about 18 inches apart, and 15 to 20 seeds to the foot. Cover one inch deep. Thin the young plants to about one inch apart. Hoe frequently. Set plants in permanent beds the following spring but do not cut until third year. Keep well fertilized. Asparagus likes a deep mulch of hay or wood chips. Try as a background plant for large flower beds and use the lacy foliage for bouquets.

BUSH BEANS AND BUSH LIMA BEANS. Plant when all danger of frost is past. With the corner of the hoe, make rows about 18 inches apart and an inch and a half to two inches deep across the space you are going to plant. Drop the beans along the row about three or four inches apart. Cover with fine soil and press down firmly with the hoe. When the plants come up, thin them so that they stand about six inches apart.

POLE BEANS. Plant at about the same time as bush beans. Get poles four to eight feet long. Drive them into the ground in rows that are about three feet apart. Set the poles three feet apart in the row. Around each stake, plant five to eight beans about an inch and a half or two inches deep. Press the soil down firmly. When the plants come up, thin out all except the four strongest plants at the base of each pole. Train these to climb in one direction around the poles. Hoe around the plants often to keep the soil loosened.

BEETS. Plant beets as soon as soil can be worked in spring. Have the soil fine and loose. Make rows one-half to one inch deep and about 18 inches apart. Sow the seeds about an inch apart in the row. Cover with soil, and press it down firmly. Keep the weeds out when the plants come up. As soon as the tops are five to eight inches tall, pull out some of them and cook them for greens. Keep thinning and using the young plants until the beet roots stand about four inches apart in the row.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS. This vegetable can be grown wherever conditions are favorable for late cabbage. It requires the same culture, but special care needs to be taken to prevent aphid infestation.

CABBAGE. Sow seed direct outdoors in early spring. For late crop start more seeds outdoors in midsummer. In mild climates may be fall planted. When seedlings reach 3-4 inches, transplant about 2 ft. apart in rows 2 to 3 ft. apart. Give late Cabbage more room because it gets very large. Kill Cabbage worms with Rotenone or Pyrethrum which are not toxic to humans.

CANTALOUPE—See Muskmelon.

CARROTS. Sow carrot seed early. Make the rows in the same way as for beets. Sow the seed thinly, letting it drop a little at a time from the corner of the packet. Cover the seed with one-fourth to one-half inch of soil and press it down firmly. When the plants are about two inches tall, thin them so that they will not crowd each other. Keep out the weeds. Hoe around the plants often to keep the soil loosened.

CAULIFLOWER. The same methods that produce good cabbage will produce good cauliflower. The only difference is that cauliflower heads must be protected from sunlight to produce desirable white curd. Gather the tops of the leaves together loosely as soon as the heads begin to form. In shutting off the light, do not cramp the heads. One precaution—start cauliflower late enough so that plants will be ready for setting in place during early summer. If plants are set out too early, small button-like heads will form.



THINNING CARROTS—When the young plants are a few inches tall, thin them to stand one to three inches apart.

CELERY. Celery seed will sprout at comparatively low temperatures, but it needs constant and abundant moisture. The soil for starting plants should be fine and loose, and the seed must be covered only $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. It takes about two weeks for seed to sprout. For fall and winter use in the North seed may be planted from March 15 to May 15. When seedlings have three or four leaves well started, prick out about three inches apart each way. Keep the soil moist and transplant to open ground when plants are 75 to 90 days old.



These carrots stand at about the right distance apart to allow each root to grow to full size without crowding.

CHINESE CABBAGE. This vegetable is easily raised as a succession crop. The plants can be set out in the rows which have been occupied by earlier vegetables. Do not plant before midsummer or the plants may go to seed.

COLLARDS. Sow the seed thickly in rows, transplanting when about four inches in height; or sow where the plants are to remain and when well-started thin to two or three feet apart in the row. Usually sown in midsummer so crop will mature in cool weather. Frost improves flavor; can be gathered and eaten during winter months in South.

CORN. Plant when all danger of frost is past, and the ground is warm and dry. If planted in cold, wet soil, the kernels will rot. To plant in so-called "hills," make a shallow hole in the soil with the corner of the hoe and drop in six kernels. Cover with about two inches of fine soil and press down firmly. Have the "hills" about four feet apart and in rows about two and one-half feet apart. When the plants are six inches high, thin out all except three or four of the strongest in each hill. To plant in rows like beans or peas, make a shallow trench with the hoe, drop in the kernels three to four inches apart, and cover about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. When plants are well up, thin late varieties to 10 to 12 inches apart and early varieties to 6 to 8 inches apart. Corn pollinates better and ears fill to the tip if seeds are planted in a "block" of rows rather than in one long row.

COWPEAS OR SOUTHERN PEAS. Seldom planted north of Ohio River. Plant same as bush beans but space seeds 3-4 inches apart in rows 3 ft. apart. If you have not recently grown cowpeas in your garden buy some inoculant from your seed dealer. It helps cowpeas grow better and to bear more pods.

CUCUMBER. Delay planting until all danger of frost is past. Soil should be warm, fairly moist, and loose. Seed must be covered about one inch deep. Plant seeds 4 inches apart in rows 6 to 8 ft. apart. When 2 inches high thin plants to 12 inches apart. Easily trained to climb on fences, saving space.

EGG PLANT. This semi-tropical fruit can be grown very successfully in the northern states if the plants are started indoors in flats or in a hotbed, and are not transplanted to open ground until soil is warm and all danger of frost is past. Shade young plants from hot sun and spray with paris green or arsenate of lead to protect from potato bugs.

ENDIVE. For early use sow seed in spring; for later supply sow in June or July. When well started, thin the plants eight inches to one foot apart in the row. When nearly grown, tie the outer leaves together over the center to blanch the heart of the plant. Two or three successive plantings during July will provide endive for winter use. Just before killing frosts in fall, dig the plants, being careful to take plenty of soil with the roots and to avoid injury to the leaves. Pack closely together and store in cool, dark cellar.

KALE OR BORECOLE. Sow the seed one-fourth to one-half inch deep in rows two or three feet apart. When the plants come up, thin them so that they are from eight to twelve inches apart in the row.

KOHL RABI. As early in spring as possible, sow the seed in rows in light, rich soil. When plants are well established, thin three to six inches apart in the row. Plant at intervals of ten days for a succession of bulbs until hot weather, after which they fail to grow.

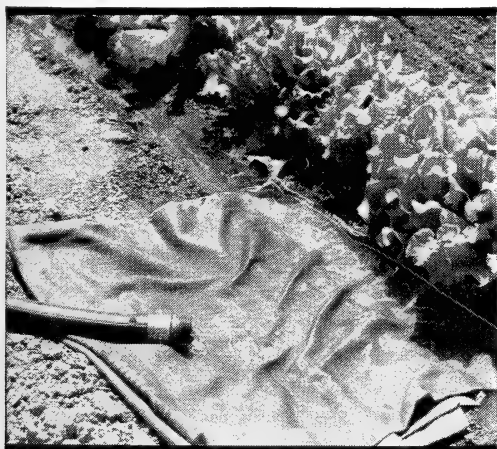
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As soon as weeds show up between the garden rows, get after them with the hoe. It saves a great deal of time and energy to destroy them before roots get tough.



Hand weeding in the row is necessary while plants are small. Be careful not to disturb the plant roots.



When moisture is needed, let the water trickle along close to the roots. Rest the hose nozzle on an old blanket or piece of sack to spread the water more evenly.

LETTUCE. Sow lettuce seed as soon as the ground can be worked. Make rows 18 in. apart. Sow the seed thinly, letting it run out slowly from the corner of the packet. Cover with about one-fourth to one-half inch of soil and press down firmly. If the plants of loose leaf lettuce look crowded when they come up, thin them a little. Thin head lettuce plants so that they stand about eight to ten inches apart in the row. Have the rows at least twelve inches apart. Lettuce does best when the weather is cool and moist. Try a seeding of Cos lettuce in late summer.

MUSKMELON. In general, the culture is the same as that for cucumber. If practicable, spade in a liberal forkful of well-rotted manure at the bottom of each hill. The rows should be at least five feet apart, and the hills two to three feet apart in the rows. In sections where summers are short, seed can be planted indoors or in hotbeds in small boxes. The young plants can be transferred to the garden when danger of frost is past.

MUSTARD. Sow at the same time as radishes and lettuce. Make the rows in the same way. Sow the seed thinly and cover with one-fourth to one-half inch of soil. Press down firmly. When the plants are about two or three inches high, thin them so that they are four to eight inches apart in the row. Mustard plants make the best greens when they are given plenty of water so that they grow quickly.

OKRA or GUMBO. Okra seed does not germinate well at cool temperatures, and planting should be delayed until the ground is warm. Drop four or five seeds to the foot and cover one-half to one inch deep. Thin to about two feet in the row and keep thoroughly weeded.

ONION. Onion seed germinates well in cool weather. Plant as soon as the soil can be prepared. Shallow planting is advisable,—one-fourth to one-half inch. When a few inches tall, the young plants can be thinned to prevent crowding, and the plants removed can be used as green onions. After that, they can be pulled as needed, and those left to become fully ripe can be stored for winter.

PARSLEY. The seed is even slower to germinate than parsnip. It grows best in rich mellow soil and should be sown as early as possible in rows with a covering of not more than one-half inch of soil firmly pressed down. When the plants are well up, thin them to three to four inches apart in the row. As soon as those of the curled varieties are about three inches tall, cut off all the leaves; the new growth will be brighter and better curled. Every cutting will improve the quality of the leaves.

PARSNIP. Parsnips grow best in loose, rich, sandy loam but will make good roots in any soil that is reasonably rich and deep. Stony soil and raw manure are likely to produce branched or misshapen roots. The seed requires steady abundant moisture for germination and should be sown as early as practicable. Sow in rows and when well up thin three to six inches apart in the row. Keep the ground moist if possible. Parsnips are improved by freezing, and a portion of the crop can be left in the ground all winter to be dug in spring when the ground has thawed.

PEAS. Peas need moderate temperature, plenty of moisture, and long daylight hours. They are not injured by light frosts and may be planted as early in spring as the soil will permit. By planting some of several varieties at the same time, a well-arranged succession can be obtained, extending over a period of 30 days. Successive plantings of a desirable variety will also provide a succession, but this cannot be extended over as long a period with good results. All varieties more than one and one-half feet tall do better if staked up or otherwise supported when four to six inches tall. Use sharpened branches of trees set between the double rows.

PEPPERS. Culture, soil, and temperature requirements for peppers are about the same as for eggplant. A moderate dressing of poultry manure, or complete commercial fertilizer hoed into the soil after the plants are six to eight inches tall will be beneficial.

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PUMPKIN. Pumpkins are less sensitive to unfavorable conditions of soil and weather than melons or cucumbers, but they are cultivated in about the same way.

RADISH. Sow radish seed as early as the ground can be worked. Make the rows 12 to 18 inches apart and cover seeds about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep. Sow the seed thinly. If the plants seem crowded when they come up, thin them to stand about an inch apart. Radishes will be crisp and tender if they have plenty of moisture.

RHUBARB. Sow seed in rows an inch deep and thin the plants to six inches apart. In the fall transplant to a permanent location, setting the plants three to four feet apart. The stalks should not be taken for use the first year.

RUTABAGA. This vegetable requires a longer growing season than turnip and needs more moisture. Seed may be sown from mid-June to mid-July. Culture is practically the same as for turnip except that the plants should be thinned to six or eight inches apart in the rows. When grown, pull, top, and store in cool cellar or pit.

SALSIFY or VEGETABLE OYSTER. Sow seed early one-half to one inch deep, giving about the same culture as for parsnip. Succeeds best in light, rich soil that has been spaded quite deeply.

SPINACH. Plant seed as early in spring as ground can be prepared. Have the soil fine and loose. Make the rows about 18 inches apart. Sow the seed thinly, and cover with about an inch of soil. Press down firmly. When the plants are about three inches tall, thin them so that they are three to six inches apart in the row. Keep out the weeds.

SQUASH. Plant about the same time as corn, when the ground is warm and dry. Make hills (see Corn) four feet apart. Drop six to eight seeds in each hill. Cover with about 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. of fine soil, and press down firmly. When the plants are up, thin them so that only three or four of the strongest ones are left in each hill. Well rotted manure or a little complete fertilizer may be mixed with the soil in each hill before the seeds are planted.

SWISS CHARD. Plant early as ground can be worked in spring. Make the rows about 24 inches apart. Sow the seeds about one inch apart in the row, and cover with one-half to one inch of soil. When the plants are three or four inches high, thin them so that they are eight or ten inches apart in the row. Hoe the plants often, and keep out the weeds.

TOMATO. Start tomato seed outdoors after all danger of frost is past. Plant seeds 3 inches apart in rows 3-4 ft. apart. Cover with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch soil. Later thin plants to 3 ft. apart in rows. Seeds may also be started indoors (see pictures) but outdoor plantings bear fruits nearly as early except in extreme north. If your garden is small, stake plants, otherwise let them sprawl. Place cutworm bait around young plants.

TURNIP. For summer turnips, sow the seed as early as ground can be worked. Scatter the seed, or sow it in rows like those of radishes and lettuce. Cover the seed with about half an inch of soil. For fall and winter turnips, sow the seed in July in the same way.

WATERMELON. Watermelons require about the same culture as muskmelons except that the vines need more room. Hills should be liberally manured, and cultivation careful and thorough.



The "tepee" is a practical arrangement for staking tomato plants—one plant to each stake.



In insect control, spray both upper and under sides of leaves.



Cut the leaves of swiss chard when they are not more than ten to twelve inches long. Let the small center leaves continue to grow until they, too, are of good size. By this method you will always have crisp young greens from summer through fall.

Average hard-frost dates*

Based on United States Department of Agriculture Weather Records

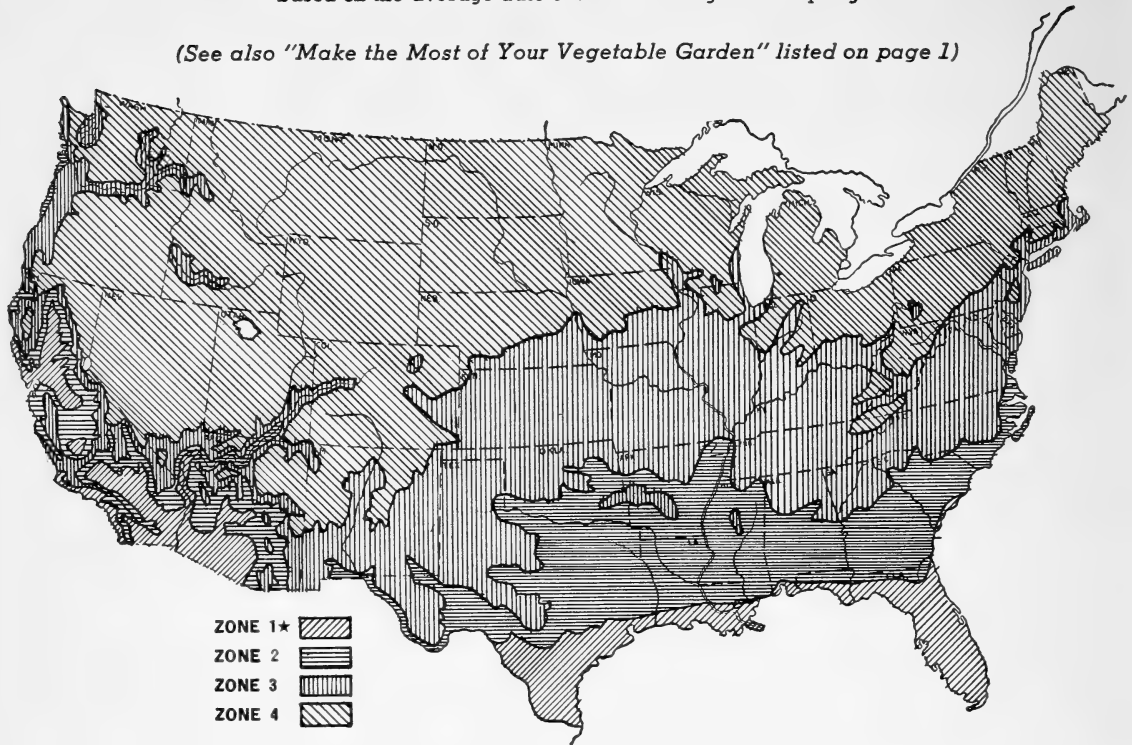
STATE	LAST IN SPRING	FIRST IN FALL	STATE	LAST IN SPRING	FIRST IN FALL
Alabama, N. W.....	Mar. 25	Oct. 30	Missouri.....	Apr. 20	Oct. 20
Alabama, S. E.....	Mar. 8	Nov. 15	Montana.....	May 21	Sept. 22
Arizona, No.....	Apr. 23	Oct. 19	Nebraska, W.....	May 11	Oct. 4
Arizona, So.....	Mar. 1	Dec. 1	Nebraska, E.....	Apr. 15	Oct. 15
Arkansas, No.....	Apr. 7	Oct. 23	Nevada, W.....	May 19	Sept. 22
Arkansas, So.....	Mar. 25	Nov. 3	Nevada, E.....	June 1	Sept. 14
California			New Hampshire.....	May 23	Sept. 25
Imperial Valley.....	Jan. 25	Dec. 15	New Jersey.....	Apr. 20	Oct. 25
Interior Valley.....	Mar. 1	Nov. 15	New Mexico, No.....	Apr. 23	Oct. 17
Southern Coast.....	Jan. 15	Dec. 15	New Mexico, So.....	Apr. 1	Nov. 1
Central Coast.....	Feb. 25	Dec. 1	New York, W.....	May 10	Oct. 8
Mountain Sections....	Apr. 25	Sept. 1	New York, E.....	May 1	Oct. 15
Colorado, West.....	May 25	Sept. 18	New York, No.....	May 15	Oct. 1
Colorado, N.E.....	May 11	Sept. 27	N. Carolina, W.....	Apr. 15	Oct. 25
Colorado, S.E.....	May 1	Oct. 15	N. Carolina, E.....	Apr. 8	Nov. 1
Connecticut.....	Apr. 25	Oct. 20	N. Dakota, W.....	May 21	Sept. 13
Delaware.....	Apr. 15	Oct. 25	N. Dakota, E.....	May 16	Sept. 20
District of Columbia....	Apr. 11	Oct. 23	Ohio, No.....	May 6	Oct. 15
Florida, No.....	Feb. 25	Dec. 5	Ohio, So.....	Apr. 20	Oct. 20
Florida, Cen.....	Feb. 11	Dec. 28	Oklahoma.....	Apr. 2	Nov. 2
Florida, South of Lake Okeechobee, almost frost-free			Oregon, W.....	Apr. 17	Oct. 25
Georgia, No.....	Apr. 1	Nov. 1	Oregon, E.....	June 4	Sept. 22
Georgia, So.....	Mar. 15	Nov. 15	Pennsylvania, W.....	Apr. 20	Oct. 10
Idaho.....	May 21	Sept. 22	Pennsylvania, Cen.....	May 1	Oct. 15
Illinois, No.....	May 1	Oct. 8	Pennsylvania, E.....	Apr. 17	Oct. 15
Illinois, So.....	Apr. 15	Oct. 20	Rhode Island.....	Apr. 25	Oct. 25
Indiana, No.....	May 1	Oct. 8	S. Carolina, N. W.....	Apr. 1	Nov. 8
Indiana, So.....	Apr. 15	Oct. 20	S. Carolina, S. E.....	Mar. 15	Nov. 15
Iowa, No.....	May 1	Oct. 2	S. Dakota.....	May 15	Sept. 25
Iowa, So.....	Apr. 15	Oct. 9	Tennessee.....	Apr. 10	Oct. 25
Kansas.....	Apr. 20	Oct. 15	Texas, N. W.....	Apr. 15	Nov. 1
Kentucky.....	Apr. 15	Oct. 20	Texas, N. E.....	Mar. 21	Nov. 10
Louisiana, No.....	Mar. 13	Nov. 10	Texas, So.....	Feb. 10	Dec. 15
Louisiana, So.....	Feb. 20	Nov. 20	Utah.....	Apr. 26	Oct. 19
Maine.....	May 25	Sept. 25	Vermont.....	May 23	Sept. 25
Maryland.....	Apr. 19	Oct. 20	Virginia, No.....	Apr. 15	Oct. 25
Massachusetts.....	Apr. 25	Oct. 25	Virginia, So.....	Apr. 10	Oct. 30
Michigan, Upper Pen....	May 25	Sept. 15	Washington, W.....	Apr. 10	Nov. 15
Michigan, No.....	May 17	Sept. 25	Washington, E.....	May 15	Oct. 1
Michigan, So.....	May 10	Oct. 8	W. Virginia, W.....	May 1	Oct. 15
Minnesota, No.....	May 25	Sept. 15	W. Virginia, E.....	May 15	Oct. 1
Minnesota, So.....	May 11	Oct. 1	Wisconsin, No.....	May 17	Sept. 25
Mississippi, No.....	Mar. 25	Oct. 30	Wisconsin, So.....	May 1	Oct. 10
Mississippi, So.....	Mar. 15	Nov. 15	Wyoming, W.....	June 20	Aug. 20
			Wyoming, E.....	May 21	Sept. 20

*Allow 10 days either side of above dates to meet local conditions and seasonal differences.

When to plant your vegetables

Seasonal zones compiled from the U. S. Department of Agriculture records,
based on the average date of the last killing frost in spring.

(See also "Make the Most of Your Vegetable Garden" listed on page 1)



ZONE 1★ 
ZONE 2 
ZONE 3 
ZONE 4 

To determine the approximate planting dates for your section of the country, first find on the map the zone in which you are located. Then, in the column under the zone number you will find the months in which the various vegetables and flowers may be planted in your section.

★If you live in southern part of Florida, California, or Texas, you should plant most hardy annual flowers and vegetables in the fall. In this way they mature before heat and insect infestation become a problem. Ask your County Agricultural Agent for a local planting guide.

	PAGE	ZONE 1	ZONE 2	ZONE 3	ZONE 4		PAGE	ZONE 1	ZONE 2	ZONE 3	ZONE 4
Artichoke.....	35	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-May	.....	.....	Kale.....	41	Feb.-June	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	May-June
Asparagus.....	35	Mar.-Apr.	Mar.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	Kohl Rabi.....	41	Mar.-June	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	May-June
Beans.....	35	Apr.-Aug.	Apr.-June	May-June	May-June	Leek.....	41	Mar.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	Apr.-May
Beet.....	37	Jan.-Dec.	Feb.-Oct.	Mar.-July	Apr.-July	Lettuce.....	41	Jan.-Dec.	Aug.-May	Mar.-June	Apr.-June
Broccoli, Heading.....	37	July-Oct.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	Mar.-Apr.	Muskmelon.....	42	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	May-June
Broccoli, Sprout.....	37	Feb.-June	Feb.-June	Mar.-July	Apr.-July	Mustard.....	43	Feb.-May	Feb.-May	Mar.-June	May-July
Brussels Sprouts.....	37	Feb.-May	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-Apr.	Mar.-Apr.	Okra.....	43	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	May-June
Cabbage, Spring.....	37	Jan.-Mar.	Jan.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Mar.-May	Onion.....	43	Dec.-Mar.	Dec.-Apr.	Feb.-May	Mar.-June
Cabbage, Fall.....	38	June-Aug.	June-Aug.	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	Parsley.....	44	Jan.-Dec.	Jan.-June	Feb.-June	Mar.-June
Cardoon.....	38	Mar.-May	Mar.-May	.....	.....	Parsnip.....	44	Mar.-June	Feb.-June	Apr.-June	May-June
Carrot.....	38	Jan.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Mar.-June	Apr.-June	Peas.....	44	Jan.-May	Jan.-Apr.	Feb.-May	Mar.-June
Cauliflower.....						Pepper.....	45	Feb.-Mar.	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Mar.-May
Spring.....	39	Feb.-Mar.	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Pumpkin.....	45	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	May-June
Cauliflower, Fall.....	39	May-July	June-Aug.	May-June	May-June	Radish.....	45	Jan.-Dec.	Feb.-Oct.	Mar.-Aug.	Apr.-July
Celery.....	39	Mar.-June	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	Mar.-June	Rhubarb.....	46	Feb.-May	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-June
Chervil.....	39	Feb.-May	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-June	Apr.-June	Rouquette.....	46	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	May-June
Chicory.....	39	Feb.-May	Mar.-June	Mar.-June	Apr.-June	Rutabaga.....	48	July-Sept.	July-Sept.	July-Aug.	July-Aug.
Chinese Cabbage.....	39	Aug.-Oct.	Aug.-Sept.	June-July	June-July	Salsify.....	46	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	May-June
Chives.....	39	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	Sorrel.....	46	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	May-June
Collards.....	39	Aug.-Oct.	Aug.-Sept.	Mar.-June	Apr.-June	Spinach.....	46	Jan.-Dec.	Feb.-Oct.	Mar.-Sept.	Apr.-Aug.
Corn.....	39	Apr.-June	Mar.-June	May-July	May-July	Squash.....	46	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	May-June
Corn Salad.....	40	Mar.-Aug.	Mar.-Oct.	Apr.-July	May-Aug.	Sunflower.....	47	Mar.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	May-June
Cress.....	40	Mar.-Aug.	Mar.-July	Apr.-June	May-June	Swiss Chard.....	47	Jan.-Dec.	Feb.-Sept.	Mar.-Aug.	Apr.-July
Cucumber.....	40	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	May-June	Tobacco.....	47	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-May	Mar.-May
Dandelion.....	41	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	May-June	Tomato.....	47	Jan.-Mar.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-May	Mar.-May
Egg Plant.....	41	Feb.-Mar.	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	Turnip, Spring.....	48	Feb.-Mar.	Jan.-Mar.	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-May
Endive.....	41	July-Sept.	Aug.-Sept.	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	Turnip, Fall.....	48	Aug.-Oct.	Aug.-Oct.	July-Aug.	July-Aug.
Fennel.....	41	Mar.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	May-June	Watermelon.....	48	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	May-June
Herbs.....	34	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May	May-June						

When to plant your flowers

	PAGE	ZONE 1	ZONE 2	ZONE 3	ZONE 4		PAGE	ZONE 1	ZONE 2	ZONE 3	ZONE 4
Abronia.....	21	Sept.-Apr.	Feb.-May	Apr.-June	May-June	Ice Plant.....	26	Sept.-May	Apr.-May	Apr.-May	May-June
Achillea.....	21	Aug.-Mar.	Sept.-Mar.	*Feb.-May	*Apr.-June	Iceland Poppy...	26	Sept.-May	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Apr.-June
African Daisy...	21	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	May-June	Joseph's Coat...	26	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	May-June
Ageratum.....	21	Feb.-June	Feb.-May	Apr.-June	May-June	Kochia.....	26	†Feb.-May	Mar.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Apr.-June
Allysum.....	21	Oct.-May	Feb.-May	Mar.-June	*Apr.-June	Kudzu Vine.....	26	Aug.-Mar.	*Mar.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	Apr.-June
Amaranthus						Lantana.....	26	Sept.-Mar.	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Apr.-June
caudatus.....	21	†Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	May-June	Larkspur.....	26	Oct.-Dec.	Oct.-Jan.	Oct.-Jan.	Oct.-Apr.
Anagallis.....	21	Oct.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	May-June	Lavender.....	26	Aug.-Mar.	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-May	May-June
Anchusa.....	21	Oct.-May	Jan.-Mar.	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-May	Lilium.....	26	Sept.-May	*Feb.-June	Mar.-June	Mar.-June
Arabis.....	21	Aug.-Mar.	Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-June	Linaria.....	26	Feb.-May	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-May	May-June
Arctotis.....	21	Sept.-May	Feb.-May	Mar.-June	Apr.-June	Linum.....	26	Feb.-May	Mar.-Apr.	Mar.-May	*May-June
Armeria.....	21	Aug.-Mar.	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-June	LOBELIA.....	26	Feb.-May	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May	May-June
Asclepias.....	21	†Aug.-Mar.	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-June	Love-in-a-mist...	26	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Mar.-June	Apr.-June
Aster.....	21	†Feb.-June	Feb.-May	Apr.-June	May-June	Lunaria.....	26	Sept.-Mar.	*Feb.-May	*Apr.-May	May-June
Aubrietia.....	22	Aug.-Mar.	*Feb.-May	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-June	Lupin.....	26	Aug.-Mar.	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-May	May-June
Aus. Pea Vine...	22	Sept.-May	Sept.-May			Marigold.....	26	†Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	Apr.-June
Bach. Button....	22	Oct.-Apr.	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	May-June	Matthiola.....	27	July-Nov.	Mar.-May	Mar.-May	*Apr.-June
Balsam.....	22	†Feb.-May	Feb.-May	Apr.-June	May-June	Mignonette.....	27	Aug.-May	Mar.-May	Mar.-June	Apr.-June
Bells of Ireland.	22	Oct.-May	Feb.-May	Mar.-June	Apr.-June	Momordica.....	27	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	Apr.-June	May-June
Blue Lace Flower	22	†Feb.-June	Feb.-May	Mar.-Apr.	May-June	Moon Flower...	27	†Jan.-May	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Apr.-June
Brachycome.....	22	Feb.-May	Feb.-May	Apr.-June	May-June	Morning Glory...	27	†Jan.-Apr.	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Apr.-June
Calendula.....	22	Sept.-May	Jan.-May	Mar.-June	May-June	Nasturtium.....	28	Mar.-May	Mar.-June	Apr.-June	May-June
California Poppy.	23	Sept.-May	Mar.-May	Mar.-May	May-June	Nemesia.....	28	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	May-June
Calliopsis.....	23	†Jan.-Apr.	Jan.-Apr.	Mar.-June	May-June	Nemophila.....	28	Sept.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	May-June
Campanula.....	23	Aug.-Apr.	*Feb.-May	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-June	Nicotiana.....	28	Feb.-May	Mar.-June	Apr.-June	May-June
Candytuft.....	23	Sept.-June	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-June	Apr.-June	Nierembergia...	28	Jan.-Mar.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	Mar.-Apr.
Canna.....	23	Jan.-June	Jan.-Mar.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-May	Painted Daisy...	28	Aug.-Mar.	*Feb.-Mar.	*Apr.-May	*Apr.-May
Cardinal Climber	23	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	May-June	Pansy.....	28	Aug.-May	*Jan.-Apr.	*Feb.-May	Mar.-May
Carnation.....	23	Oct.-Apr.	*Jan.-Mar.	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-May	Penstemon.....	29	Aug.-Mar.	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	May-June
Castor Bean....	23	†Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	May-June	Perennial Sweet					
Celosia.....	23	†Feb.-Apr.	Feb.-May	Apr.-May	May-June	Pea.....	29	Aug.-Mar.	*Jan.-Apr.	*Feb.-May	*Apr.-June
Centaurea.....	23	Oct.-Apr.	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	May-June	Petunia.....	29	†Feb.-May	Feb.-May	Mar.-June	Apr.-June
Cerastium.....	23	Aug.-Mar.	*Jan.-Mar.	*Mar.-Apr.	*Apr.-May	Phlox drum.....	29	Sept.-May	Feb.-May	Mar.-June	Apr.-June
Cheiranthus....	23	Sept.-May	*Jan.-Mar.	*Mar.-Apr.	*Apr.-June	Pinks.....	29	Oct.-Apr.	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	May-June
Chinese Forget-						Pyrotodon.....	29	Aug.-Mar.	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-May
me-not.....	23	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	May-June	Poppy.....	29	Feb.-May	*Jan.-Apr.	*Feb.-May	Apr.-June
Chinese Lantern	23	Oct.-Mar.	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	Apr.-June	Portulaca.....	30	†Feb.-May	Apr.-June	May-July	May-July
Chrysanthemum	24	Jan.-May	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	Primrose, Even-					
Cineraria.....	24	July-May	Aug.-Apr.	Aug.-May	Aug.-May	ing.....	30	Sept.-Mar.	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-May	Apr.-June
Clarkia.....	24	Oct.-May	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	Primula.....	30	Aug.-Mar.	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	Apr.-May
Cleome.....	24	Feb.-May	Aug.-Oct.	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May	Ranunculus.....	30	Feb.-June	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-May	Apr.-May
Cobaea.....	24	Feb.-Apr.	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	Salpiglossis....	30	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	Apr.-June
Cockscomb.....	24	†Feb.-Apr.	Feb.-May	Apr.-May	May-June	Salvia.....	30	†Feb.-May	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-Apr.	Mar.-Apr.
Coleus.....	24	†Aug.-Mar.	Feb.-Apr.	Feb.-Apr.	Feb.-Apr.	Scabiosa.....	30	Sept.-May	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-May	May-June
Columbine.....	24	Sept.-Apr.	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	*May-June	Scarlet Runner..	30	Apr.-June	Apr.-May	May-June	May-June
Coreopsis.....	24	Sept.-Apr.	*Feb.-Apr.	*Apr.-May	*May-June	Schizanthus.....	30	Sept.-May	Mar.-June	Apr.-June	May-June
Cosmos.....	24	†Jan.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	May-June	Sensitive Plant..	30	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Mar.-June	Mar.-June
Croop. Zinnia...	24	Feb.-May	Feb.-May	Mar.-June	Apr.-June	Shasta Daisy....	30	Aug.-Mar.	*Feb.-May	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-May
Cypress Vine...	24	†Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	May-June	Snapdragon.....	31	Oct.-Mar.	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-June
Dahlia.....	24	Feb.-May	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Mar.-Apr.	Snow-on-the...					
Delphinium.....	24	Aug.-Mar.	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-June	Mountain....	31	†Sept.-May	Mar.-Apr.	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-June
Dianthus.....	24	Oct.-Mar.	Mar.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	Statice.....	31	Sept.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	Apr.-May
English Daisy...	25	Sept.-Apr.	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-Apr.	Mar.-Apr.	Stock.....	31	Feb.-May	Mar.-June	Mar.-May	Mar.-May
Forget-me-not...	25	Sept.-Mar.	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	Mar.-May	Stokesia.....	31	Aug.-Mar.	Feb.-Mar.	Apr.-May	Apr.-May
Four o'Clock...	25	Feb.-May	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-June	May-June	Strawflower....	31	Feb.-May	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-May	May-June
Foxglove.....	25	Aug.-Mar.	Feb.-Mar.	*Mar.-Apr.	*Apr.-May	Sunflower.....	31	†Apr.-June	Apr.-May	Apr.-June	Apr.-June
Gaillardia.....	25	†Feb.-May	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-June	*Apr.-June	Sweet Peas.....	32	Aug.-Mar.	*Dec.-Mar.	*Mar.-Apr.	Mar.-May
Geranium.....	25	†Aug.-Mar.	Feb.-Mar.	Feb.-Mar.	Feb.-Mar.	Sweet William..	32	Aug.-Mar.	Jan.-Apr.	Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-May
Gerbera.....	25	Sept.-Mar.	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	May-June	Texas Blue					
Geum.....	25	Aug.-Mar.	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-May	*May-June	Bonnet.....	32	Sept.-Apr.	Jan.-Apr.	Feb.-Apr.	Apr.-June
Godetia.....	25	Sept.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	May-June	Thermopsis.....	32	Aug.-Mar.	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	Apr.-June
Gourd.....	25	†Apr.-May	Apr.-May	May-June	May-June	Thunbergia....	32	†Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	May-June
Gypsophila.....	25	Sept.-May	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-June	*Apr.-June	Tithonia.....	32	†Aug.-Mar.	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May
Heliotrope.....	25	Feb.-May	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	Tritoma.....	32	Sept.-May	Feb.-June	Mar.-June	Apr.-June
Hesperis.....	25	Aug.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-May	*Apr.-May	Verbena.....	32	†Aug.-Mar.	Feb.-May	Apr.-May	Apr.-June
Heuchera.....	25	Aug.-Mar.	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-May	*Apr.-May	Vinca.....	32	†Jan.-Mar.	Feb.-May	Apr.-May	Apr.-June
Hibiscus.....	25	Aug.-Mar.	*Mar.-Apr.	*Apr.-May	*May-June	Viola.....	33	Apr.-Nov.	*Feb.-May	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-June
Hollyhock.....	25	Oct.-Dec.	*Feb.-Mar.	*Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May	Virginian Stock..	33	Aug.-June	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Mar.-May
Hunemannia....	26	Sept.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	Apr.-June	Zinnia.....	33	†Mar.-May	Feb.-May	Mar.-June	Apr.-June
Hyacinth Bean..	26	Apr.-May	Apr.-May	Apr.-June	May-June						
Iberis.....	26	Aug.-Mar.	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	Apr.-May						

*NOTE.—Perennial varieties of the kinds starred may also be planted in the fall.

†In Zone 1 this flower may be planted as late as May or June although earlier planting will give longer season of bloom.

Quick-reference chart for vitamins in vegetables fresh from your garden

Prepared from material furnished by Michigan State College and Cornell University (N. Y.)

Excellent sources of vitamin A (important for promotion of bodily health and vigor and resistance to infection):

Green Snap Beans	Garden Cress	Peas
Beet Greens	Dandelion Greens	Green and Red Peppers
Green Sprouting Broccoli	Escarolle	Pumpkin
Raw Green Cabbage	(Broad Leaved)	Spinach
Chinese Cabbage	Batavian Endive)	Squash
Carrots	Kale	Swiss Chard
Green Celery	Green Lettuce	Tomato
Collards	Mustard Greens	Turnip Greens
	Parsley	

Excellent sources of vitamin C (important for promotion of proper growth, especially in children, and for anti-scurvy):

Brussels Sprouts	Dandelion Greens	Radish
Raw Cabbage	Kohl Rabi	Rutabaga
Raw Carrots	Mustard Greens	Spinach
Cauliflower	Parsley	Tomato
Chinese Cabbage	Green Peas	Turnip
Collards	Green & Red Peppers	Turnip Greens

Excellent sources of vitamins B₁ and B₂ (important for stimulation of appetite and digestion):

Green Snap Beans	Collards	Peas
Beet Greens	Dandelion Greens	Radish
Green Sprouting Broccoli	Kale	Spinach
Cabbage	Lettuce	Tomato
Carrots	Mustard Greens	Turnip
		Turnip Greens

Especially valuable in the diet because high in most of the important vitamins:

Green Snap Beans	Collards	Mustard Greens
Green Sprouting Broccoli	Dandelion Greens	Peas
Raw Cabbage	Kale	Spinach
Carrots	Green Lettuce	Tomato
		Turnip Greens

For the junior gardeners in your home

A plan for a vegetable and flower garden

BACK OF GARDEN

Radish	9 in.
Leaf lettuce	9 in.
Carrot	9 in.
Swiss chard	1 ft.
Bush Beans	1 ft.
Lilliput Zinnias	1 ft.
Dwarf Marigolds	9 in.

A garden of this size (4 feet wide by 6 feet long) will give a world of pleasure to boys and girls between the ages of six and twelve. The vegetables and flowers suggested are easy to grow and easy to care for.

With very little help, a boy or girl can lay out this simple garden using a ruler or yardstick for spacing and to make the rows straight, leaving the number of inches indicated between rows.



Gardening is now being taught children in thousands of schools throughout the country. Individuals or groups who would like to see this worthwhile educational activity develop in their localities can get helpful information from the National Garden Institute, 1368 North High St., Columbus 1, Ohio.

We warrant to the extent of the purchase price that seeds we sell are as described on the container, within recognized tolerances. We give no other or further warranty, express or implied.

Ferry-Morse Seed Co.

Ferry's Flower Seeds for better home gardens

KEY TO SYMBOLS AND LISTINGS

Common Names: Heading each listing in heavy type. This is the name found on packets of Ferry's Seeds.

Alternative Names: After main listing. Are those by which the varieties are known in some areas.

Color—Uses: Follow the flower names in all listings.

Frost Dates and When to Plant: See pages 17-19.

Prices: All prices listed are cost per packet.

Height and Habit: In parentheses at end of each listing.

A—Annual; tends to live only one season

B—Biennial; lives two seasons, often blooms second year only

P—Perennial; tends to live from year to year

h—Hardy; resists low temperatures

hh—Half-hardy; needs protection where temperatures are low

t—Tender; will not endure frost

Abronia umbellata grandiflora. Sand Verbena.
Rosy lilac. Trailing. Rock gardens and window boxes.
Thrives in rather poor soil. (h-A 6 in.) **25c**

Achillea ptarmica, The Pearl. Sneezewort; Yarrow.
Double satin-white flowers. Blooms long season.
Needs sun. (h-P 2 ft.) **25c**

African Daisy, Mixed. *Dimorphotheca*.
Shades of yellow, orange, and apricot. Blooms
profusely for long season. Good rock garden plant.
(h-A 12 in.) **15c**

Ageratum, Blue Bedder. Floss Flower.
Compact plants with large clusters of deep, rich
lavender-blue flowers. Ideal for edging. **A Ferry-
Morse Development and Introduction.** (h-A
about 4 in.) **15c**

Ageratum, Midget Blue. Floss Flower.
The finest variety for neat edgings. All-America
Award. (h-A 4 in.) **15c**

Alyssum (Sweet), Carpet of Snow. *Alyssum procumbens*.
White. One of the best edging plants. Fragrant.
Masses of flowers. (h-A 4 to 6 in.) **10c**

Alyssum (Sweet), Little Gem. *Alyssum compactum
erectum*.
White. Edging plant. Fragrant. (h-A 6 in.) **15c**

Alyssum (Sweet) Royal Carpet. *Alyssum procumbens*.
A vibrant purple that will display well with Alyssum,
Carpet of Snow. Good for edgings and borders. All-
America award winner. (h-A 6 in.) **15c**

Alyssum (Sweet), Violet Queen. *Alyssum compactum
erectum*.
Rich violet. Retains color throughout season. Perfect
edging plant. (h-A 6 in.) **15c**

Alyssum, Hardy. *Alyssum saxatile compactum*; Basket of
Gold.
Brilliant yellow. Rock garden and front of border.
Blooms with tulips. (h-P 9 in.) **15c**

Amaranthus caudatus. Love-Lies-Bleeding.
Long, drooping, dull-red spikes. Easy-to-grow back-
ground plant. (t-A 3 ft. to 6 ft.) **10c**

Anagallis grandiflora, Blue. Pimpernel.
Clear, deep blue. Bushy plants. Useful edging or rock
garden plant. (h-A 8 in.) **15c**

Anchusa capensis, Bluebird. Summer Forget-me-not.
Clear, bright blue, white eye. Rough, hairy stalks
and foliage. Flowers larger and color more intense
than forget-me-nots. (h-A 2 ft.) **15c**

Anchusa italica, Dropmore. Summer Forget-me-not.
Deep gentian blue flowers in drooping sprays. Does
well in dry location. Prefers partial shade. Long
blooming. (h-P 3 ft.) **15c**

Arabis alpina. Rock Cress; Snowcap.
Pure white. Easy to grow. Likes sun. Showy for
early bloom in edging or rock garden. (h-P 6 in.) **15c**

Arctotis, Large Flowered Mixed.
Attractive blend of colors. Fine for low borders. (h-A
1 ft.) **25c**

Armeria formosa, Mixed. Thrift; Sea Pink.
Globe-like blossoms ranging in shade from delicate to
deep rose. Does well in poor soil. (h-P 18 in.) **25c**

Asclepias tuberosa. Butterfly Flower; Butterfly Weed.
Gorgeous orange-red. Attractive for bouquets. Needs
sun and well drained soil. Valuable for midsummer
color. (h-P 2 ft.) **25c**

Asparagus (See Vegetable Listing).
Useful for background plant in flower gardens and
for bouquets. Lacy, fernlike foliage.

Aster, American Branching (Wilt Resistant).
Callistephus; China Aster.
White; Pink (PEERLESS PINK); Rose; Ruby Red
(HEART OF FRANCE); and Mixed. Fully double.
Very regular and symmetrical. Blooms same time as
Crego. (h-A 2 ft.) **Each: 15c**

**Aster, Double American Beauty Mixed (Wilt Resist-
ant).** *Callistephus*; China Aster.
Well blended colors. Flowers similar to American
Branching, but larger; blooms two weeks later. (h-A
2½ ft.) **15c**

Aster, Double Giants of California. *Callistephus*; China
Aster.
Mixed. Same type as Crego but larger flowered.
Plant only where season is long. (h-A 2½ ft.) **25c**

Aster, Double King Mixed (Wilt Resistant). *Calliste-
phus*; China Aster.
Splendid blend of colors. Narrow quilled petals. Long
stems. Blooms before most late varieties. (h-A 2
ft.) **15c**

Aster, Giant California Sunshine, Mixed. *Callistephus*;
China Aster.
Fine blend of colors. Taller and larger flowered than
old Sunshine type. For mild climates. (h-A 2½ ft.) **25c**

Aster, Giant Crego (Wilt Resistant). *Callistephus*; China
Aster.
Crimson; Lavender; Lilac (CATTLEYA); Purple;
Rose-pink; White; and Mixed. Shaggy twisted petals.
Blooms in autumn. (h-A 2 ft.) **Each: 15c**



Aster, Pompon Mixed. *Callistephus*; China Aster.
Pretty colors. Erect habit. Small pompon flowers.
Fine for cutting. (h-A 15 in.) **25c**

Aster, Powderpuffs. *Callistephus*; China Aster.
Lovely crested flowers are borne on long, erect
stems. Shades of red, rose, pink, blue and white.
(h-A 24 in.) **25c**

Aster, Single Chinensis Mixed (Wilt Resistant).
Callistephus; China Aster.
Soft and vivid colors. Somewhat like Shasta Daisy
in form. (h-A 2 ft.) **15c**

Aster, Single Perennial Mixed. Michaelmas Daisy.
Soft and vivid colors. Blooms in autumn. Single,
daisy-like flowers in great quantities. (h-P 3 ft.) **25c**

Aubrieta bougainvillei, Dark Blue. Purple Rockeress.
Bluish purple flowers. Silvery green foliage. Dainty
rock garden plant. Blooms early. (h-P 6 in.) **25c**

Australian Pea Vine. *Dolichos lignosus*.
Rosy flowers; purplish pods. Does well only in mild
climates. Dense growth in one season. Climbs. (t-P
12 ft.) **15c**

Bachelor Button. *Centaurea cyanus*; Ragged Sailor;
Cornflower.
Fully double blossoms. Fine for cutting. Long bloom-
ing. Rose (PINKIE); Clear Blue (BLUE BOY);
White (SNOWMAN). (h-A 2 ft.) **Each: 15c**
Ruby red (RED BOY); Mixed. (h-A 2 ft.) **Each: 10c**

Bachelor Button, Jubilee Gem. *Centaurea cyanus*;
Dwarf Cornflower.
Blue. Attractive edging plant, compact and tidy.
Dwarf form of Bachelor Button. (h-A 12 in.) **15c**

Balsam, Bush Double Fireball. Northern Gardenia.
Cherry with vermilion cast. (h-A 11 in.) **25c**

Balsam, Bush Double Rosy White. Northern Gardenia.
White with faint flush of pink. New improved strain.
Early. Many flowers. (h-A 14 in.) **25c**

Balsam, Bush Double Mixed. Northern Gardenia.
Fine blend of colors. Attractive for bouquets. (h-A
14 in.) **15c**

Balsam, Double Tall Mixed. Lady's Slipper; Touch-me-
not.
Blending shades of pink and rose. Fine cut flower.
Long blooming season. (h-A 18 in.) **15c**

Bells of Ireland. *Moluccella laevis*; Shell Flower.
Tall spikes with unusual light green shell-like
flower sheaths. Easy to grow; good for cutting.
(h-A-30 in.) **25c**

Blue Lace Flower. *Didiscus coeruleus*.
Sky blue. Unusually good for cutting. (h-A 2½ ft.) **15c**

BORDER AND WINDOW BOX COLLECTION.
Petunia (two shades), Verbena Fine Mixed, Har-
mony Marigold, Golden Gleam Nasturtium, Blue
Bedder Ageratum. Enough seed for a generous
border and several window boxes. Package con-
taining 6 packets. **50c**

Brachycome, Mixed. Swan-river-daisy.
Rich assortment of colors. Fine rock garden plant.
Start seed early indoors. (h-A 10 in.) **15c**

Calendula, Ball's Gold. Pot Marigold.
Golden yellow. Extra size. Long stems. Extreme
vigor. Ideal for forcing. (h-A 18 in.) **15c**

Calendula, Ball's Orange Improved. Pot Marigold.
Rich deep orange. Larger flowered, longer stemmed,
and lighter colored than Orange King. Does not
endure hot weather. (h-A 18 in.) **15c**

Calendula, Campfire (Sensation). Pot Marigold.
Large, brilliant orange flowers. (h-A 18 in.) **15c**

Calendula, Gold (Lemon Beauty). Pot Marigold.
Golden yellow. Long stems for cutting. Effective
with blue larkspur. (h-A 18 in.) **15c**

Calendula, Orange (Persimmon Beauty). Pot Marigold.
Deep orange. Very suitable for garden use. (h-A 18
in.) **15c**

Calendula, Radio. Pot Marigold.
Rich orange. Bristling quilled petals. (h-A 18 in.) **15c**

Calendula, Sunshine. *Calendula chrysanth.*
Bright golden yellow chrysanthemum-shaped flowers.
Long stems for cutting. (h-A 18 in.) **15c**

Calendula, Double Mixed (Pacific Beauty). Pot Mari-
gold; Brilliant hues, well blended. Long stems for
cutting. (h-A 18 in.) **10c**



Aster, Giant Crego (Wilt Resistant).



Canterbury Bell, Annual Single Mixed.

containing Ferry-Morse Introductions



Isolation cages allow controlled pollination of petunias. Ferry-Morse Seed Co. Seed Breeding Station, Salinas, California.

California Native Flowers.

General mixture of annual wild flowers suitable for mild climates. (h-A 6 in. to 2 ft.) **15c**

California Poppy, Extra Golden. *Eschscholtzia californica*. Golden orange. Good in foreground of border. (h-A 12 in.) **10c**

California Poppy, Mixed. *Eschscholtzia californica*; Brilliant. Delightful combination of vivid colors. (h-A 12 in.) **15c**

California Poppy, Little Beauty. *Eschscholtzia pulchella*. Dainty California wild flower. Cup-shaped light yellow blossoms. Attractive in the rock garden or as edging plant. Does well in poor light soil. (h-A 6 to 8 in.) **25c**

Calliopsis, All-Double Mixed. *Annual Coreopsis*. Flowers 1 to 1½ in. across in delightful combinations of yellow, orange, maroon, crimson, mahogany. Practically all double. (h-A 3 ft.) **10c**

Campanula carpatia Blue. Harebell. Blue. Dainty bell flowers over rosette of heart-shaped leaves. Gem for rock garden and low border. (h-P 8 in.) **15c**

Campanula pyramidalis. Chimney Bellflower. Blue. Long spikes packed with starry bells. Does well in warm dry location. (h-P 5 ft.) **15c**

Candytuft, Giant Hyacinth Flowered. *Iberis*. White. For low borders and bedding. Large flower spikes. (h-A 1 ft.) **15c**

Candytuft, Umbellata. *Iberis*. Compact plants with flat clusters of small florets. Mixed. (h-A 12 in.) **15c**

Canna, Finest Large Flowering Mixed. *Canna*. Gorgeous hues. Seeds very hard; notch or file before planting. (t-P 3 ft.) **15c**

Canterbury Bell, Annual Single Mixed. *Campanula medium*. Large pendant bells in shades of blue, pink, white. Good background plant. (h-A 2 ft.) **15c**

Canterbury Bell, Cup and Saucer Mixed. *Campanula calycanthema*. Blue, pink, violet, lavender and white cup-shaped flowers, each surrounded by saucer-like calyx. Good background plant. (h-B 2 ft.) **15c**

Canterbury Bell, Single Mixed. *Campanula medium*. Blue, pink, and white. Branching plant with large pendant bells. Good border subject. (h-B 2 ft.) **15c**

Cardinal Climber. *Quamoclit sloteri*. Fiery red. Dainty trellis climber for warm, sunny location. (h-A 15 ft.) **15c**

Carnation, Chabaud Giant. *Dianthus caryophyllus*. Cardinal Red; Salmon; Deep Rose; Yellow; White; and Mixed. Large double flowers six months after seeding. Good cut flower. (hh-P used as annual 18 in.) **15c**

Separate colors, Each: **25c**; Mixed: **15c**

Carnation, Enfant de Nice Mixed. *Dianthus caryophyllus*. Good blend of colors. Similar to Chabaud Giant, but slightly larger flowered and petals broader. (hh-P used as annual 18 in.) **50c**

Carnation, Grenadin Mixed. *Dianthus caryophyllus*. Blooms in early summer. Plants compact with medium sized double flowers on long stems. Wide range of colors from white to deep crimson. Fragrant particularly desirable as a perennial in northern states. (h-P 22 in.) **15c**

Castor Bean, Zanzibariensis. *Ricinus*. Huge bronze leaves and red stems. For quick shrub effects. The beans have toxic properties and should not be eaten. (t-P used as annual 10 ft.) **15c**

Castor Bean, Mixed. *Ricinus*. Leaves of varying colors. Temporary hedge, screen, or background planting. The beans have toxic properties and should not be eaten. (t-P used as annual 8 ft.) **15c**

Celosia, Dwarf Fiery Feather. *Celosia plumosa*. Glowing red. Neat edging plant of uniform growth. Plume-like flowers. (h-A 15 in.) **15c**

Celosia, Pampas Plume. *Celosia plumosa*. Feathery plumes in bright shades of red, gold, and bronze. Easy to grow; good for cutting. (h-A 30 in.) **15c**

Celosia, Tall Feathered Mixed. *Celosia plumosa*. Crimson, rose, and golden yellow. Good background plant. (h-A 3 ft.) **15c**

Celosia Toreador. Large, bright red heads. For low background or bedding. All America Award for 1955. (h-A 18-20 in.) **15c**

Centaurea candidissima. Dusty Miller. Silvery gray, deeply cut foliage. Ornamental border plant. (hh-P 18 in.) **15c**

Centaurea imperialis. Sweet Sultan. Mixed. Delicate fragrance. Good background or bedding flower. (h-A 2½ ft.) **15c**

Cerastium tomentosum. Snow-in-summer. Small white flowers in profusion. Silvery gray foliage. For rock garden and edging. Sun or partial shade. Blooms early. (h-P 6 in.) **15c**

Cheiranthus allioni. Siberian Wallflower. Fiery orange, four-petaled flowers. Rock garden or low border. Blooms first season from seed. (h-B 12 in.) **15c**

Chinese Forget-me-not, Firmament. *Cynoglossum amabile*. Blue. Bushy and compact. More dwarf than other varieties. Fine for border edging. (h-A 18 in.) **10c**

Chinese Lantern. *Physalis francheti*. Orange-red pods. Artistic winter bouquets. (h-P 18 in.) **25c**

The Ferry Display contains many varieties;

IMPORTANT NEWS FOR GARDENERS!

Ferry-Morse has always been most conservative in its descriptions of flowers and vegetables. But we have just developed a flower to which we are going to give unusual praise, because it is a *most unusual flower*.

It is a giant zinnia, New Century Mixed. In our 100 years we have tried thousands of flower varieties, and from this experience we will say that New Century is the greatest zinnia ever produced!

Our Seed Breeders began experimenting with a different method of zinnia breeding back in the 1930s. Using powerful chemicals they actually doubled the number of chromo-

somes within plant cells. (Chromosomes are tiny bodies within cells which control heredity.) In this way they produced plants quite unlike their parents—plants called “polyploids.” Over the years they built up a stock of polyploids, adding good colors as they were developed, and eliminating harsh colors and outsize plants.

When, at long last our Breeders were satisfied, they sent samples of New Century all over America for trial. The word came back “Ferry-Morse can be proud of this wonderful Zinnia!” It was only then that we offered it to you.

Chrysanthemum, Single Annual, Merry Mixture. Annual Chrysanthemum.

Daisy-like blossoms in gay tri-colors—crimson, bronze, yellow, cream white. Long stiff stems. Excellent for cut flowers. Easy to grow. (h-A 20 in.) **15c**

Cineraria, Large Flowered Mixed. *Cineraria hybrida grandiflora*.

Shades of red, purple, blue, and white. Successfully grown outdoors in mild climates; ideal pot plant in colder climates. (t-A 16 in.) **50c**

Clarkia, Double Mixed.

Rich colors. Erect, bushy plants. (h-A 2 ft.) **15c**

Cleome, Giant Pink Queen. Spiderflower.

Huge fluffy heads of bright salmon pink on long stems. Novel seed pods. Very striking. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** All-America Silver Medal. (h-A 3 to 4 ft.) **15c**

Cobaea scandens. Cup-and-Saucer Vine.

Blue. Clings to brick, screen, or other rough surfaces. Grows rapidly. (hh-P 20 ft.) **25c**

Cockscomb, Dwarf Crested Mixed. *Celosia cristata nana*.

Combs of crimson and rose; bronze foliage. Makes a brilliant edging alone or with white annuals. (h-A 10 in.) **15c**

Cockscomb, Dwarf Empress Red. *Celosia cristata*.

Deep, dark-crimson combs, bronzed leaves. (h-A 12 in.—15 in.) **15c**

Coleus, Large Leaved Mixed. Foliage Plant.

Many shades and combinations of red, green, yellow. Pot, window box, or edging plant. (t-P 12 in.) **25c**

Columbine, Imperial Long Spurred Mixed. *Aquilegia*.

Delightful blend of colors. Excellent in rock garden or among shrubs. Does well in part shade. (h-P 2½ ft.) **15c**

Columbine, Long Spurred, Blue Shades. *Aquilegia*.

Shades of blue. Large single flowers; long spurs. (h-P 2½ ft.) **15c**

Coreopsis, Mayfield Giant. *Coreopsis lanceolata grandiflora*.

Glossy yellow. Single flowers. Long stems for cutting. Excellent in large masses in the border. (h-P 2 ft.) **10c**

Coreopsis, Double Sunburst. *Coreopsis lanceolata grandiflora*.

Rich golden yellow. Blooms first season but flowers are better second season. (h-P 2 ft.) **15c**

Cosmos, Yellow Flare. *Cosmos sulphureus*.

Flowers of golden or “butter” yellow. Free blooming. More striking than Orange Flare, and slightly later and taller. All-America Silver Medal. (h-A 3½ ft.) **10c**

Cosmos, Fiesta. *Cosmos sulphureus*.

Showy blooms, varying from 2 to 2½ inches, display bold, bright scarlet striping over gold. Easy grower, early bloomer. An All-America Silver Award winner for 1952. (h-A 2 to 3 ft.) **15c**

Cosmos, Orange Flare. *Cosmos sulphureus*.

Golden-orange. Striking in flower border. Good for cutting. (h-A 3½ ft.) **15c**

Cosmos, Sensation. *Cosmos bipinnatus*.

All America Award. Bright crimson (DAZZLER). Deep rose with crimson center (RADIANCE), and Mixed. Very large flowers. Early enough to bloom anywhere in U. S. Long blooming. (h-A 3½ ft.) **Each: 15c**

Creeping Zinnia. *Sanvitalia procumbens*.

Many small, deep yellow, double flowers resembling miniature zinnias. Black centers. Likes sunshine. Fine edging plant. (h-A 6 in.) **15c**

Cypress Vine Mixed. *Quamoclit pennata*.

Scarlet and white. Graceful lacy vine for trellis or arbor. Climbs readily. (h-A 8 ft.) **15c**

Dahlia, Unwin's Dwarf Mixed. Semi-double Dahlia.

Gorgeous blend of colors. Group in foreground of border for spot of lovely color. (t-P used as annual 14 in.) **15c**

Delphinium, Dwarf Chinese. Larkspur.

Soft sky blue (AZURE FAIRY); Ultramarine blue (BLUE BUTTERFLY). Reaches full development first season from seed planted early. For low borders. (h-P 2 ft.) **Each: 15c**

Delphinium, Pacific Giant White. Perennial Larkspur.

Enormous, double clear white blossoms. Strong stems. Highly mildew resistant. (h-P 5 ft.) **50c**

Delphinium, Pacific Giant Mixed. Perennial Larkspur.

Shades of blue, lavender, mauve and white. Large flower spikes. Particularly suited to Pacific Coast conditions. Mildew resistant. (h-P 5 ft.) **25c**

Delphinium. Perennial Larkspur.

Silvery blue (BELLADONNA); Deep intense blue (BELLAMOSUM). Sown early will flower late first season. (h-P 5 ft.) **Each: 15c**

Dianthus deltoides erecta. Maiden Pink.

Single flowers in shades of bright carmine rose. Plants erect and compact. A fine addition to the rock garden or low border. (h-P 7 in.) **15c**

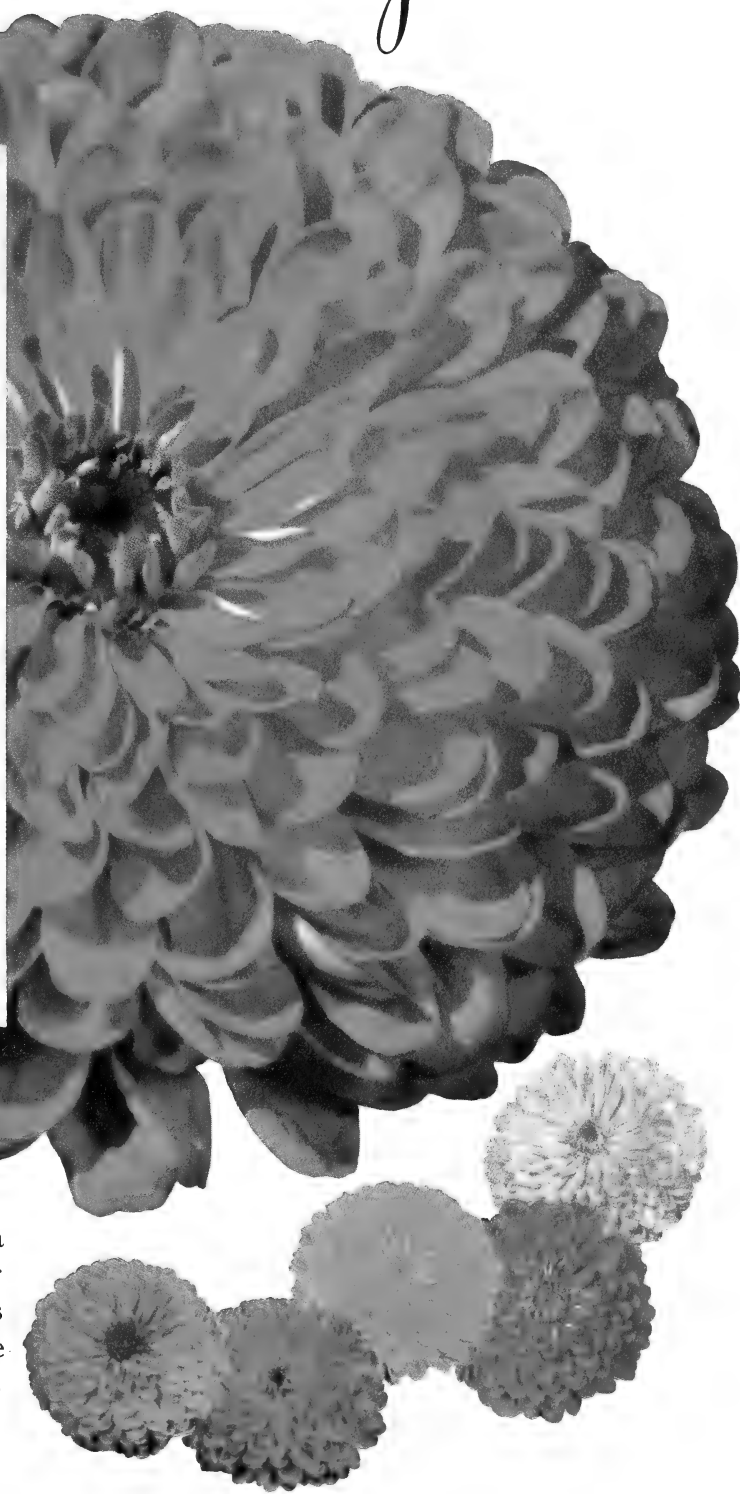
ZINNIA

New Century mixed

You can grow flowers this big! One look at these immense flowers will cause drivers to stop their cars and walk over to see what you are growing. Blooms of New Century Zinnia from a distance resemble dahlias, but no dahlias ever sported colors like these.

Luminous, brilliant colors—some never before seen in zinnias—glow in the sun. When you cut these superbly full and compact blossoms for bouquets they seem to bring the sun indoors with them. The cut flowers last for days and days, cheering your home when you must stay inside.

New Century Mixed Zinnia is a blend of dramatic, clear colors and shades such as these. Packets are available *now* from your local Ferry's Seeds Display.



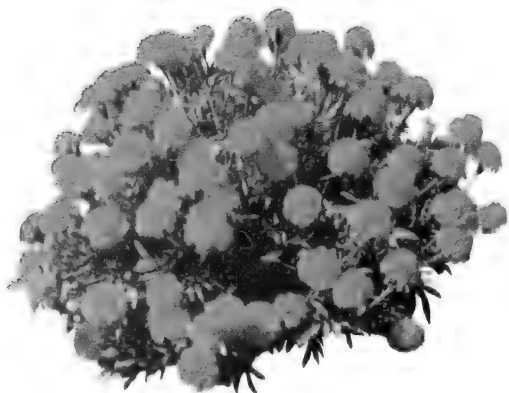
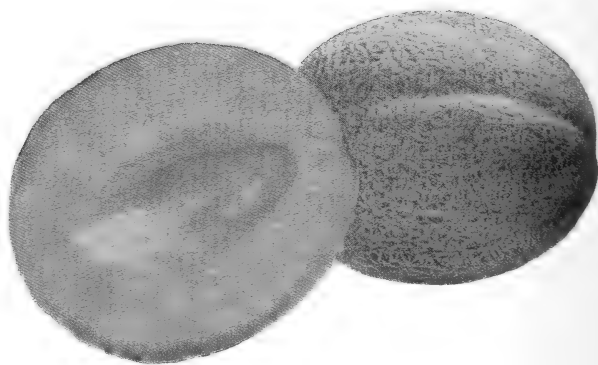
Silver Bell Squash—A long-keeping winter squash with a sweet-potato flavor.



More Accomplishments of

FERRY-MORSE SEED BREEDERS

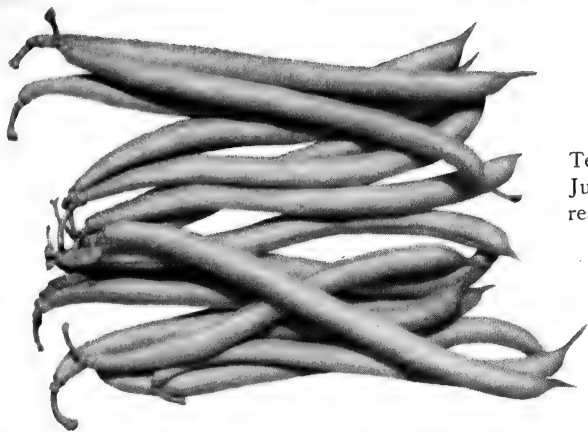
Golden Delight Muskmelon—
All America Bronze Medal Winner.



Serenade Marigold—A striking new color
in dwarf marigolds.

ForeMost E-21 Tomato—Husky vines and
loads of big, delicious fruit.





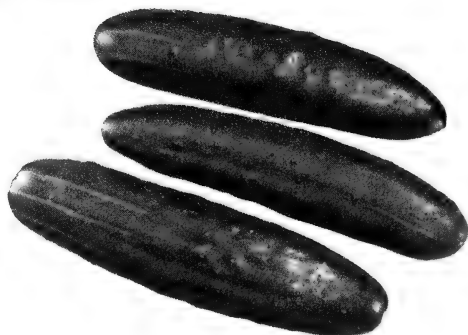
Tenderbest Bush Beans—
Just what the name implies, and
resistant to disease.



F-M Cross Sweet Corn—Our best hybrid yet
for flavor and tenderness.



Gold Pak Carrot—All America
Bronze Medal Winner for 1956.



Palomar Cucumber—The first slicing
cucumber bred with resistance to
Downy Mildew disease.

SWEET PEAS *Cuthbertson Floribunda*

the perfect choice for flower gardens—modern or old fashioned

On our Centennial, we proudly introduce a significant improvement in this ever-popular flower—Cuthbertson Floribunda Mixed Sweet Peas. This flower retains the heat resistance of the original Cuthbertson strain and in addition has the ability to bear five or more flowers per stem with good culture.

In 1954 we introduced five straight colors of the new Floribunda strain . . . Light Lavender, Mid-Blue, Mauve, Deep Salmon Pink, and White. To those colors we have added rich reds and deeper blues in just the proper proportions to get a wide range of shades without any single dominant color.



Five Places to Plant Sweet Peas In Your Garden

(They're Sun Lovers and will climb to 5 feet or more)

1. Along a fence.
2. Around a clothesline pole.
3. Along a garage wall.
4. On a trellis.
5. In front of an unsightly foundation.

your dealer will order others for you



Geum—Double Scarlet shows up well in both border and rock garden.

English Daisy, Double Monstrosa. *Bellis perennis.*

Crimson Ball, Rose, White, and Mixed. Extra large flowers, about 75% double. Long blooming period. A favorite for rock gardens and edgings. (h-P 8 in.)

Separate colors, Each: 25c; Mixed: 25c

Forget-me-not, Blue Bird. *Myosotis oblongata.*

Blue with small yellow eye. Combine with bulb flowers in rock garden or border. (h-P 12 in.)

15c

Forget-Me-Not. Clear blue. *Myosotis palustris.*

Clear blue flower with tiny yellow eye. Low, spreading growth is excellent for early bloom in rock gardens and under shrubs. (h-P 6 in.—8 in.)

15c

Four o'clock, Mixed. *Mirabilis jalapa;* Marvel of Peru.

Red, white, yellow, and striped and blotched. Use as bushy hedge or in clumps in border. (t-P used as annual 2 ft.)

15c

Foxglove, Fine Mixed. *Digitalis glorinaeflora.*

Rose and white. Combines well with Sweet William and Pinks. (h-B 3 ft.)

15c

Gaillardia, Giant Perennial Mixed Blanket Flower.

Gaillardia grandiflora.

Tones of maroon and orange. Strong growing and hardy. Blooms early. Semi-double blossoms. (h-P 2 ft.)

15c

Gaillardia grandiflora, Portola Mixed. Blanket Flower.

Bronzy red centers, petals gold-tipped. Blooms for long season. Semi-double. (h-P 2 ft.)

15c

Gaillardia, Lorenziana Gayety, Double Mixed. Blanket Flower.

Shades of sulphur, orange, scarlet, maroon, and red-and-gold. Easy to grow. (h-A 18 in.)

15c

Geranium (Pelargonium) Zonale Mixed.

Shades of white, pink, and red, zoned flowers. For edging, window boxes, and house plants. (t-P 12 in.—30 in.)

25c

Gerbera Jamesoni Mixed. Transvaal Daisy.

Pastel tones of red, orange, yellow, rose, and pink. Difficult to grow and recommended only to experienced gardeners. (t-P 18 in.)

50c

Geum, Double Golden Ball. *Avens.*

Rich golden yellow. Well suited for bouquets and for perennial border. Does especially well on Pacific Coast. (h-P 2 ft.)

25c

Geum, Double Scarlet. *Avens.*

Dazzling scarlet. Good in border and rock garden. A little hard to start. (h-P 2 ft.)

25c

Globe Amaranth Mixed (See Gomphrena).

Godetia, Semi-dwarf Single. Satinflower; "Farewell-to-spring."

Bright salmon pink with white edge (SYBIL SHERWOOD); and Mixed. Well suited to partial shade in climates with cool summers. (h-A 12 in.)

Separate colors, Each: 15c; Mixed: 10c

Godetia, Tall Double Mixed. Satinflower; "Farewell-to-spring."

Rose, pink, lilac, and white. Long colorful graceful spikes fine for cutting. (h-A 20 in. to 2 ft.)

10c

Gomphrena (Globe Amaranth).

Long lasting clover-like flowers. Shades of rose, white, and red. An old favorite for cut flowers and winter bouquets. (h-A 18–24 in.)

10c

Gourds, Small Fruited Mixed. *Cucurbita.*

Interesting shapes and colors suitable for ornaments. Vine decorative. (h-A 12 ft.)

15c

Gypsophila, Covent Garden Market. *Gypsophila elegans;* Baby's Breath.

White. Combine with colorful flowers in garden and bouquets. Sow at intervals during summer for plentiful supply. (h-A 2 ft.)

10c

Gypsophila paniculata, Double White. Baby's Breath.

Tiny white rose-shaped flowers. Cut before fully open for winter bouquets. (h-P 3 ft.)

25c

Heliotrope, Dark Varieties Mixed. *Heliotropium hybrida.*

Shades of violet. Pleasing contrast with brighter colored flowers. Fragrant. (t-P 2 ft.)

25c

Hesperis matronalis. Sweet Rocket.

Purple; White. Old-time favorite with delightful fragrance. (h-P 18 in.)

Each: 15c

Heuchera sanguinea. Coral Bells.

Bright coral red flowers on wiry stalks. Charming for low border or rock garden. (h-P 12 in.)

25c

Hibiscus, Marvels Mixed. *Mallow.*

Tones of red, rose, and white. Large flowers. Tall hedge or background plant with handsome foliage. (h-P 4 ft.)

15c

Hollyhock, Double. *Althea rosea.*

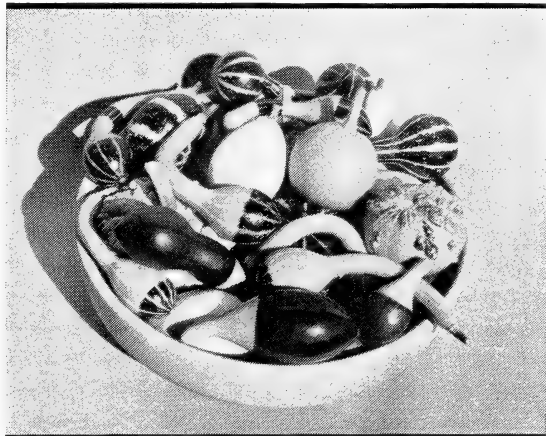
Pink (NEWPORT PINK); Scarlet; Yellow; Mixed. An excellent type. (h-P 5 ft.)

Each: 15c

Hollyhock, Indian Spring. *Althea rosea.*

Clear, soft pink. Semi-double blossoms in profusion. All-America Award. (h-A 4 ft.)

15c



Use Gourds to make artistic arrangements for table centers or mantelpieces.

Dress up your vegetable garden

Hunemannia fumariaefolia. *Bush Eschscholtzia*; Golden Cup.
Lemon yellow, cup-shaped flowers. Bushy plants. Makes unusually attractive border. (h-A 18 in.) **15c**

Hyacinth Bean, Mixed. *Dolichos lablab.*
Purple and white. Fast growing vine. (h-A 10 ft.) **10c**

Iberis gibraltarica. Perennial Candytuft.
Lilac flowers shading white. Spreading rock garden plant of easy culture. (h-P 8 in.) **15c**

Iberis sempervirens. Perennial Candytuft.
Covered with small, white flowers in spring. Clean, dark-green foliage is nearly evergreen. Excellent for rock gardens. (h-P 10 in.-12 in.) **25c**

Ice Plant. *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum.*
Sparkling foliage and small pinkish white flowers. Well adapted for dry banks and rock gardens. (t-A 6 in.) **15c**

Iceland Poppy, Gartford Mixed. *Papaver nudicaule.*
Beautifully fluted blossoms in pastel shades. Flowers first season from seed sown early. (h-P 2 ft.) **15c**

Johnny-Jump-Up.
See Viola

Joseph's Coat. *Amaranthus tricolor.*
Red, yellow, and green foliage. Somewhat coarse, but showy. Thrives in hot, dry locations. (h-A 2½ ft.) **10c**

Kochia childsii. Summer Cypress.
Good, quick-growing temporary hedge plant with bright green moss-like foliage. (h-A 2½ ft.) **15c**

Kudzu Vine. *Pueraria thunbergiana*; Jack-and-the-bean-stalk.
Fast growing vine. Fine screen for porches. Does not flower well in north. (hh-P 20 ft.) **15c**

Lantana Mixed. *Lantana.*
Shades of crimson, rose, yellow, orange in same cluster. Makes good display from seed first season. (t-P 2 ft.) **15c**

Larkspur, Super Majestic. Annual Delphinium.
Long clean stems. Huge double blossoms. The Super Majestic type is a **Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction**. Striking colors include: carmine, deep salmon, lavender, light blue, pale pink, rosy mauve, rose pink, white and mixed (all shades). (h-A 5 ft.) **Each: 15c**

Lathyrus.
See Perennial Sweet Pea

Lavender (True or English Lavender). *Lavandula vera.*
Lavender flowers. Gray foliage. Pleasing addition to garden. Dry for sachet use. (h-P 2 ft.) **25c**

Lilium regale. Regal Lily.
One of finest lilies in existence. Flowers white tinged pink, yellow throat. Furnishes flowers second season and thereafter. (h-P 3 ft.) **25c**

Linaria, Fairy Bouquet Mixed. *Linaria maroccana.*
Red, pink, purple, yellow, and white. Neat for edgings and rock gardens. More compact than other maroccana types. (h-A 10 in.) **10c**

Linum flavum. Perennial Flax; Golden Flax.
Bright yellow flax-like blossoms in great profusion. Prefers open, sunny, well drained location. (h-P 1 ft.) **50c**

Linum perenne. Blue Flax.
Light blue flowers. Profuse blooming. Graceful in rock garden. (h-P 18 in.) **25c**

Lobelia, Emperor William. *Lobelia compacta.*
Bright blue, white throat, green leaves. Compact edging plant. (h-A 4 in.) **25c**

Lobelia, Crystal Palace. *Lobelia compacta.*
Sapphire blue; dark foliage. Compact edging plant. (h-A 4 in.) **25c**

Lobelia, Trailing Sapphire. Trailing Lobelia.
Deep blue flowers, white eye. Window boxes, hanging baskets, rock gardens. (h-A 8 in.) **25c**

Love-in-a-mist, Double Blue. *Nigella damascena*; Devil-in-the-bush.
Cornflower blue flowers on long stems. Feathery foliage partly conceals flowers. Old-fashioned border flower. (h-A 18 in.) **15c**

Lunaria biennis. Honesty; St. Peter's Penny; Money Plant.
Seed pods translucent, silvery. Ornamental in winter bouquets. (h-B 2½ ft.) **25c**

Lupin hartwegii, Mixed. Annual Lupin.
Shades of blue, light pink, rose, and lavender. Showy spikes for garden bed or border. (h-A 2 ft.) **15c**

Lupin, Russell's Mixed. Perennial Lupin.
Many lovely colors. Wonderful border flower. Gold Medal, Royal Horticultural Society. (h-P 3 ft.) **25c**

Marigold, African Double Tall. *Tagetes erecta.*
Burpeegold. Brilliant orange. Odorless. Same form as Guinea Gold. (h-A 30 in.) **15c**

Crown of Gold. Orange. Odorless. Short center petals curled and quilled, with flat drooping outer petals. All America Award winner. (h-A 20 in.) **15c**

Early Sunshine. Light clear yellow. Flowers have incurved petals like small chrysanthemums. Very early. All America Award winner. (h-A 20 in.) **15c**

Glitters. Attractive clear yellow chrysanthemum-like flowers up to 3 in. across. Early bloomer. Good for bedding or cutting. All-America award winner. (h-A 36 in.) **15c**

Guinea Gold. Brilliant orange. Loose flat petals. Effective in bouquet and border. All America Award winner. (h-A 30 in.) **10c**

Marigold, African Double Tall (Cont'd)

Limelight. All-America Bronze Medal. Primrose yellow. Early blooming. Flowers 2 in. across. (h-A 20 in.) **15c**

Mammoth Mum. Huge chrysanthemum-like flowers of light yellow. Very attractive for cutting. All-America Award. (h-A 30 in.) **15c**

Sunset Giants, Mixed. Tones of orange, yellow, primrose. Huge flowers with loosely formed petals. Fragrant. (h-A 3 ft.) **15c**

Treasure Chest Mixed. Brilliant blend of large-flowered types with wide range of blossom forms. Shades of orange and yellow. (h-A 2 to 3 ft.) **15c**

Yellow Supreme. Light clear yellow. Superb for border and cutting. All America Award winner. (h-A 30 in.) **15c**

Marigold, French Double Dwarf. *Tagetes patula.*

Butterball. Canary yellow flowers of scabiosa type. Blooms early. Attractive for edging. All-America Award. (h-A 8 in.) **15c**

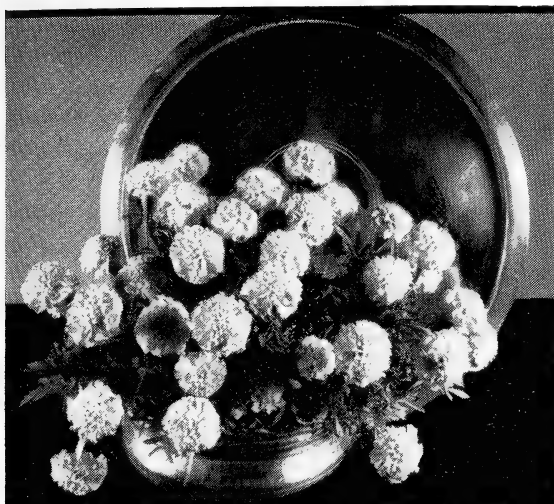
Harmony Mixed. From lovely golden orange to golden yellow; many beautifully varicolored with mahogany outer petals and crested orange center. Very early. (h-A 12 in.) **10c**

Melody. Fully double, brilliant orange flowers of the Harmony type. Blooms early and all summer. Unsurpassed as border or edging plant. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction**—All-America Award. (h-A 12 in.) **10c**

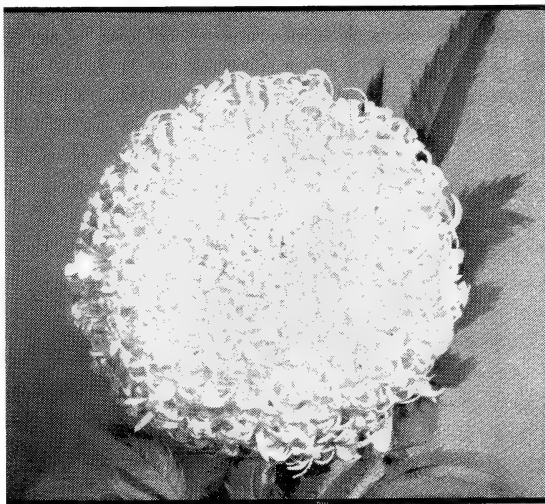
Midget Harmony. Mahogany outside petals, orange tufted center. Produces early profusion of blossoms which last until hard frost. (h-A 9 in.) **10c**

Serenade. An entirely new color in the dwarf class. Golden orange. Compact plants bloom early and over a long period. Makes a beautifully bright edging flower. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (h-A 9 in.) **25c**

with a border of colorful flowers



Marigold, Melody—brilliant in the border and beautiful in arrangements.



Marigold, Mammoth Mum. Matchless for cut flowers.

Marigold

Spry. All-America Award. Extra early. Free blooming. Flowers have mahogany outer petals with light yellow centers. (h-A 9 in.) **15c**

Sunkist. Golden orange blossoms. Harmony-type, one inch across. Very early and long blooming. Unusually good for window boxes and edgings. All-America Award. (h-A 4 in.) **15c**

Marigold French Single Dwarf. *Tagetes patula*.

Flash. Single flowers, about 1¾ in. across, range in color from yellow to rich orange, each marked with red or maroon. Brilliant for bedding, or pot plants. All-America Award. (h-A 18 in.) **15c**

Naughty Marietta. Large single golden yellow flowers blotched mahogany at base of petals. Compact, free flowering. All-America winner. (h-A 16 in.) **15c**

Marigold, French Double Tall Mixed. *Tagetes patula*.

Fine blend of two-toned flowers. For border decoration and cutting. (h-A 2½ ft.) **15c**

Marigold, Single Dwarf. *Tagetes signata pumila*. Gnome.

Small, golden yellow flowers on bushy plants. Ideal for edging. (h-A 10 in.) **25c**

Matthiola bicornis. Evening Scented Stock.

Small mauve flowers. Especially desirable for fragrance. (h-A 15 in.) **15c**

Mignonette, Machet. *Reseda*.

Bronze spikes; dark green leaves. Greatly valued for fragrance. (h-A 12 in.) **10c**

Mignonette, Red Goliath. *Reseda*.

Large coppery-red spikes. Vigorous plant. Thrives in full sun or partial shade. (h-A 12 in.) **15c**

Momordica, Balsam Apple. *Momordica balsamina*.

Brilliant yellow flowers; spherical fruits. Lacy foliage. A good climber. (h-A 10 ft.) **25c**

Moon Flower. *Calonyction aculeatum*.

Spectacular blossoms open at sundown and resemble morning glories. White, over 4 in. in diameter, fragrant. Strong, climbing vines. (h-A 12 ft. or more) **15c**

Morning Glory, Blue Star. *Ipomoea tricolor*.

Large flowers of exquisite sky blue with deeper shaded midribs forming attractive star. (h-A 12 ft. or more) **25c**

Morning Glory, Candy Pink. *Ipomoea*.

An interesting new color—clear pink. Flowers are large. Vines are spreading and somewhat shorter than other varieties. (h-A 12 ft.) **25c**

Morning Glory, Crimson Rambler. *Ipomoea purpurea*.

Ruby red, white throat. Strong climber. Effective against side of house or on fence or trellis. (h-A 12 ft. or more) **10c**

Morning Glory, Giant Mixed. *Ipomoea nil*.

Radiant colors with odd markings. Graceful vine. (h-A 10 ft.) **10c**

Morning Glory, Heavenly Blue. *Ipomoea tricolor*.

Clear sky blue, creamy throat. Quick, dense growth and beautiful flowers make this vine wonderfully popular. (h-A 12 ft. or more) **15c**



Morning Glory, Pearly Gates . . . For an effective color combination, try this Ferry-Morse All-America Winner with Morning Glory Heavenly Blue.

For a gardening thrill—

Morning Glory, Liberty Mixed.

Blend of Heavenly Blue (blue), Pearly Gates (white), and Crimson Rambler (red). (h-A 12 ft. or more) **15c**

Morning Glory, Pearly Gates. *Ipomoea tricolor.*

Large pure-white blossoms. Vigorous growth. Covered with flowers. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** All-America Silver Medal Award. (h-A 12 ft. or more) **15c**

Morning Glory, Scarlett O'Hara. *Ipomoea hederacea.*

Bright red. Large flowered. Not a strong climber. Good in window and porch boxes. All-America Award. (h-A 10 ft.) **15c**

Morning Glory, Mixed. *Ipomoea purpurea.*

Clear tones of blue and crimson. Twine over fence, trellis, or on strings. Easy to grow. (h-A 10 ft. or more) **10c**



Painted Daisy.

Nasturtium, Golden Gleam. *Tropaeolum.*

Golden yellow, semi-double flowers. Unsurpassed for cutting. Fragrant. (A 15 in. tall; 3 ft. trailing) **15c**

Nasturtium, Scarlet Gleam Improved. *Tropaeolum.*

Brilliant scarlet. Fine for cutting and border use. Some singles among the semi-doubles. (A 15 in. tall; 3 ft. trailing) **15c**

Nasturtium, Gleam Mixed. *Tropaeolum.*

Salmon, rose, yellow, primrose, red. Some singles among semi-doubles. (A 15 in. tall; 3 ft. trailing) **15c**

Nasturtium, Dwarf Mixed. Tom Thumb Nasturtium.

Bright and pastel colors. Well suited for edgings, low borders, window boxes. (A 12 in.) **15c**

Nasturtium, Tall Mixed. *Tropaeolum lobbianum.*

Bright colors. Window box; ornamental vine for trellis; cutting garden. (A 18 in. tall; 5 ft. trailing) **15c**

Nemesia, Blue Gem. *Nemesia compacta.*

Forget-me-not blue blossoms. Excellent edging plant. Needs moist, cool climate. (h-A 8 in.) **25c**

Nemesia grandiflora suttoni, Mixed. *Nemesia grandiflora.*

Warm tones of red, yellow, orange. Plants and flowers larger than Blue Gem; plants more spreading. (h-A 12 in.) **25c**

Nemesia, Triumph Mixed. *Nemesia compacta.*

Deep red, orange, yellow, blue, dark purple. Excellent edging or rock garden plant wherever summers are cool. (h-A 8 in.) **25c**

Nemophila, Insignis Blue. Baby-blue-eyes.

Sky blue shading lighter at center. California wild flower that does well in other parts of country. Useful as ground cover. (h-A 6 in.) **15c**

Nicotiana Mixed, Evening Star. *Nicotiana affinis hybrida*; Flowering tobacco.

White, lavender, purple, rose, red. Mass in border for fragrance. Combine with taller annuals. Blend of colors. (hh-A 2 to 3 ft.) **15c**

Nierembergia, Purple Robe. Dwarf Cup Flower.

Deep blue or violet-blue. Continual bloom over long period. Very nice for edging or rock garden. All-America Award. (hh-P used as annual 6 in.) **50c**

Painted Daisy, Single Mixed. *Pyrethrum roseum*; Persian Daisy.

Tones of rose and red. Beautiful in perennial border in spring. (h-P 2 ft.) **25c**

Pansy, Coronation Gold. *Viola tricolor.*

Clear yellow, lower petals lightly flushed orange. Large, nicely shaped flowers. Nice for edgings and window boxes. (h-A 8 in.) **50c**

Pansy, Geneva Super Giant Mixed. *Viola tricolor.*

Many rich colors. Our own reselection of the Swiss Giant type. Mammoth flowers. (h-A 8 in.) **50c**

Pansy, Large Flowered Mixed. *Viola tricolor.*

Selected blend of the large flowered pansies. Wide range of distinct, contrasting, shades in eye-appealing combination. (h-A 8 in.) **15c**

Pansy, Maple Leaf Giant, Mixed. *Viola tricolor.*

Fine blend of colors. Extremely large flowers. Vigorous plants. (h-A 8 in.) **50c**

Pansy, Superb Giant Mixed. *Viola tricolor.*

Bright colors. Large flowers. Compact plants. (h-A 8 in.) **25c**



Petunia, Giants of California.

plant Cuthbertson sweet peas!

Pansy, Swiss Giant. *Viola tricolor*.

Separate colors: Rich garnet (ALPENGLOW); Deep blue (BERNA); Blue with deep blue blotches (LAKE OF THUN); Golden, blotched deep brown (RHINE-GOLD). Large circular flowers. Long blooming season. (h-A 8 in.) **Each: 50c**

Pentstemon gloxinoides, Mixed. Beard Tongue.

Gay colors. Large spikes of tubular flowers with spotted throats. Bloom for long period. (t-P 2 ft.) **25c**

Perennial Sweet Pea, Mixed. *Lathyrus latifolius*.

Carmine, pink, white. Excellent low climber for fences, stumps, and banks. Not fragrant. (h-P 5 ft.) **25c**

Periwinkle, See Vinca.

PETUNIAS

F₁Hybrids

Comanche.

All America Award. A true hybrid which is justly famous for its brick-red color. Very free-blooming plants are neat and compact. Single, plain edge. (h-A 14 in.) **50c**

Nana compacta—(Dwarf bedding type.)

Celestial Rose. *Petunia nana compacta*.

Deep pink. Best pink petunia. Excellent for bedding, edging, window boxes. (h-A 14 in.) **25c**

Cream Star. *Petunia nana compacta*.

All-America Silver Medal. Soft, creamy white, star-shaped blossoms. Extremely free-blooming. (h-A 14 in.) **25c**

Ferry's Midget Mixed. *Petunia nana compacta*.

Many of the newest dwarf varieties. (h-A 12 in.) **25c**

Fire Chief. *Petunia nana compacta*.

The first really red petunia. Plants compact. All-America Gold Medal winner. (h-A 14 in.) **25c**

Glow. *Petunia nana compacta*.

All-America Silver Medal. Dwarf, ball-shaped plants. Many flowers of rich rose-red with lighter throats. (h-A 12 in.) **25c**

King Henry. *Petunia nana compacta*.

Rich ox-blood crimson. Large flowers. Compact plants. (h-A 14 in.) **25c**

Lipstick. *Petunia nana compacta*.

Medium sized flowers of glowing rose-carmine with lighter throats. (h-A 14 in.) **25c**

Radiance. *Petunia nana compacta*.

Dazzling scarlet-rose with gold center. Large flowered. Free flowering. All America Award winner. (h-A 14 to 16 in.) **25c**

Rosy Morn. *Petunia nana compacta*.

Rosy pink with white throat. Popular for window boxes. (h-A 14 in.) **25c**

Silver Blue (Heavenly Blue). *Petunia nana compacta*.

Silvery sky blue. Very pretty combined with Celestial Rose. (h-A 14 in.) **25c**

Snowball Improved. *Petunia nana compacta*. Pure white flowers with cream throat. Plants rounded and compact. (h-A 14 in.) **15c**

Hybrida—(Tall plants)

Flaming Velvet. *Petunia hybrida*.

Large flowers of rich, deep red. All America Award winner. (h-A 2 ft.) **25c**

Howard's Star. *Petunia Hybrida*.

Unusual and interesting flowers. Pleasing crimson-purple color with contrasting "stars" and blotches of sparkling white. (h-A 2 ft.) **15c**

King. *Petunia hybrida*.

Easiest petunia to grow and best for bedding. Blue; Crimson; Violet; White. A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction. (h-A 2 ft.) **Each: 15c**

Large Flowered Mixed. *Petunia hybrida*.

Violet, rose, pink, white, lavender, crimson. One of the best border varieties. (h-A 2 ft.) **15c**

Rose King. *Petunia hybrida*.

Deep clear rose-pink. Large, plentiful flowers. A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction. All-America Award. (h-A 15 in.) **15c**

Double—(Large, double flowers.)

Canadian All-Double Mixed. *Petunia superbissima*.

Large blossoms, nicely ruffled and 100% double. Colors rose, pink, and mauve. Vigorous plants. (h-A 12 in.) **50c**

Colossal Shades of Rose. *Petunia superbissima*. Big all double blossoms range in color from salmon through rosy pink to deep rich rose. Crisply fringed and ruffled petals. All-America Award. (h-A 20 in.) **50c**

Grandiflora—(Large Fringed or Ruffled flowers.)

Single Giant Snowstorm. *Petunia hybrida grandiflora*.

Mammoth white flowers. Beautiful in window boxes. (h-A 12 in.) **50c**

Single Giant Fringed, Theodosia Improved. *Petunia hybrida grandiflora*.

Very large ruffled flowers of soft rosy pink with veined yellow throat. (h-A 12 in.) **50c**

Superbissima—(Largest Flowers)

Dwarf Giants of California Mixed. *Petunia superbissima*.

Wide range of colors. Plants compact. Single flowers very large and open throated. Unusually suitable for window box or potting. (h-A 10 in.) **50c**

Giants of California, Mixed (Single Fringed). *Petunia superbissima*.

Wide range of colors. Huge fringed flowers. Harder to grow than smaller-flowered petunias. (h-A 13 in.) **25c**

Phlox drummondii. Annual Phlox.

Chamois rose; Pink; Scarlet; Violet; Mixed. Use in large groups in border. (h-A 12 in.) **Separate colors, Each: 25c; Mixed: 15c**

Phlox drummondii, Dwarf. Annual Phlox.

Pink; Mixed. Suitable for rock gardens and low edgings. (h-A 10 in.) **Each: 25c**

Phlox Star Mixed. *Phlox cuspidata*.

Many bright colors. Petals have toothed edges. (h-A 12 in.) **15c**

Pinks, Double Annual Carnation Shades. (Double

Gaiety) *Dianthus heddewigii laciniatus*. Shades of salmon, rose, red and white. Superb flowers. Much superior to the old Japanese pinks. (h-A 12 in.) **15c**

Pinks, Double China Mixed. *Dianthus chinensis*.

Rich colors and markings. Fringed flowers somewhat like Sweet William but larger. (h-A 12 in.) **15c**

Pinks, Gaiety, Single Mixed. *Dianthus heddewigii*.

Gay colors, rich markings. Fringed petals. Fragrant. Delightful in the border. (h-A 12 in.) **15c**

Pinks, Hardy Double Mixed. *Dianthus plumarius*.

Splendid assortment of colors. Deeply fringed flowers. Rich clove scent. (h-P 12 in.) **15c**

Platycodon grandiflora Blue. Chinese Bell Flower.

Flowers of steel-blue with sparkling sheen, cup shaped with pointed petals. Excellent in the border or semi-shaded rock garden. (h-P 18 in.) **15c**

Poppy, American Legion. *Papaver rhoeas*.

Dazzling scarlet with white cross at center. Single flowers. Sow in beds by themselves or in groups in the border. (h-A 20-30 in.) **15c**

Add color to the front yard

Poppy, Double Shirley, Sweet Briar. *Papaver rhoeas*.
Charming double and semi-double pink flowers. (h-A 20-30 in.) **15c**

Poppy, All Double Shirley Mixed. *Papaver rhoeas*.
Colors are pink, bright scarlet, and white. Graceful double and semi-double flowers produced over a long season. (h-A 20-30 in.) **15c**

Poppy, Orientale Hardy Red. *Papaver orientale*.
Glowing scarlet. A gorgeous splash of color in garden or border. (h-P 2½ ft.) **25c**

Poppy, Orientale Mixed. *Papaver orientale*.
Mostly red, with some white, rose, salmon, and orange. Large cup-shaped flowers. Long stems. Fern-like foliage. (h-P 2½ ft.) **15c**

Poppy, Orientale Salmon Shades. *Papaver orientale*.
Fairly new color development in Orientale Poppy. Gorgeous blossoms, spring to late summer. (h-P 40 in.) **25c**

Poppy, Single Pierrot. *Papaver*.
Striking deep scarlet flowers with black patch on each petal. Low tufted plants. Lively addition to rock garden or border. Sow seed early. **A Ferry-Morse Introduction.** (h-A 18 in.) **15c**

Portulaca, Double Mixed. Moss Rose; Sun Plant.
Superb blend of gay colors. High percentage of doubles and semi-doubles. (h-A 6 in.) **25c**

Portulaca, Single Mixed. Moss Rose; Sun Plant.
Gay colors. Useful ground cover in dry sunny spots; at home in rock garden. (h-A 6 in.) **15c**

Primrose, Showy Evening. *Oenothera lamarckiana*.
Brilliant yellow. Interesting twilight bloomer. (h-B 2½ ft.) **15c**

Primula malacoides, New Baby. Baby Primrose.
Deep rosy lilac. Solid flowers. An improved variety. (t-P 16 in.) **50c**

Primula veris Mixed. *Primula polyanthus*; Bunch Primrose.
Shades of lavender, red, maroon, yellow, white. Clusters of flowers on wiry stems. Rock garden or low border. (h-P 6 in.) **50c**

Ranunculus, Morse's Mammoth Double Mixed. Buttercup.
Yellow, orange, and red tones. Compact plants. Large double and semi-double flowers. Very attractive in hardy border in early summer. (h-P 10 in.) **25c**

Salpiglossis, Large Flowered Mixed. Painted Tongue.
Large lily-like flowers on long wiry stems rising from low base of leaves. (h-A 2½ ft.) **10c**

Salvia, Blaze of Fire. Scarlet Sage.
Vivid scarlet-red flowers. Short plants are excellent for bedding. (t-P used as an annual 14 in.-16 in.) **50c**

Salvia, Bonfire. Flowering Sage; Scarlet Sage.
Bright red. Especially pretty with dark green or white background. (t-P used as annual 18 in.) **25c**

Salvia farinacea, Blue Bedder. Flowering Sage.
Pale, cloudy blue, tubular flowers on tall slender spikes. (t-P used as an annual 3 ft.) **25c**

Salvia patens. Flowering Sage.
One of finest indigo blue flowers. Long flower spikes. Plants bushy. Attractive in border. (t-P 18 in.) **50c**

Salvia splendens. Scarlet Sage.
Scarlet. Large flowered strain of this vigorous old favorite. (t-P 2½ ft.) **25c**

Scabiosa caucasica. Pincushion Flower.
Lavender blue. Attractive flowers on long stems. Blooms through the summer. (h-P 2 ft.) **50c**



Pierrot Poppy, an annual, has the scarlet brilliance of Oriental Poppies.

Scabiosa columbaria. Pincushion Flower.
Attractive lavender. Plants more dwarf and spreading than Caucasica type. (h-P 18 in.) **50c**

Scabiosa, Dwarf Heavenly Blue. Pincushion Flower.
All-America Award. Clear lavender blue. Dwarf bushy plants. For low borders. (h-A 18 in.) **15c**

Scabiosa, Giant Annual. Pincushion Flower.
Large double blossoms about 2 in. across. Rose, oxford blue and mixed. (h-A 2½ ft.) **Each: 15c; Mixed: 15c**

Scarlet Flax. *Linum grandiflorum rubrum*.
Bright glossy red. Graceful in clumps in the border. Excellent rock garden plant. (h-A 18 in.) **10c**

Scarlet Runner Bean. *Phaseolus coccineus*.
Bright red, pea-shaped flowers. Splendid ornamental climber which gives good shade. Beans good for table use. (h-A 10 ft.) **15c**

Schizanthus, Dr. Badger's Mixed. Poor Man's Orchid.
Flowers like tiny butterflies in pastel shades with dainty markings. A beautiful collection. (h-A 18 in.) **25c**

Sensitive Plant. *Mimosa pudica*.
Leaves droop and fold when touched. Interesting in outdoor summer garden or as pot plant. Small pink flowers. (h-A 12 in.) **15c**

Shasta Daisy, Alaska. *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum hybridum maximum*.
White. Flowers extra large with yellow centers. Somewhat later in blooming than regular strain. (h-P 2 ft.) **15c**

with an effective flower display

Snapdragon, Compact Bedding (Rust Resistant). *Antirrhinum nanum*.
Delicate rose (LIGHT SALMON PINK). Plants dwarf and compact. Free blooming. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (h-A 18 in.) **25c**

Snapdragon, Dwarf Magic Carpet Mixed. *Antirrhinum nanum*.
Small blossoms with wide range of color are borne on short spikes. Dwarf plants, compact and rounded, are excellent for edging and bedding. (h-A 10 in.) **25c**

Snapdragon, Giant Bedding, (Rust-Resistant). *Antirrhinum majus*.
Bright, deep rose (CHERRY ROSE); Crimson (PADRE); Pink (ROSALIE); White (SHASTA); Yellow (YELLOW JACKET); and Mixed. Strong growing. Our own special strains bred to resist rust. (h-A 2 ft.) **Separate colors, Each: 25c**
Mixed: 15c

Snapdragon, Tall Giant Flowered Mixed. "The Naramek Strain." *Antirrhinum maximum*.
Huge flowers, sturdy, thick spikes. Wide range of colors include gorgeous selections of two tones or "art shades." Excellent for achieving novel color effects in arrangements. **A Ferry-Morse Introduction.** (h-A 2½ ft.) **25c**

Snapdragon, Tall Maximum (Rust-Resistant). *Antirrhinum maximum*.
Copper (COPPER QUEEN); Crimson (CRIMSON KING); Rose Pink (PARADISE ROSE); White (ALASKA); Yellow (YELLOW GIANT); and Mixed. Huge spikes. Requires staking. Our own strains. (h-A 3 ft.) **Each: 25c**

Snapdragon, Tetra Superfine Mixed. *Antirrhinum maximum*.
Giant ruffled flowers. Husky plants. Wide range of colors. Excellent for cutting and in the border. (h-A 3 ft.) **25c**

Snow-on-the-mountain. *Euphorbia variegata*.
Foliage bright green and silvery-white. Adds interest and contrast to flower border. (h-A 2 ft.) **15c**



Snapdragon—Tall Gt. Flowered Mixed, The Naramek Strain, A Ferry-Morse Introduction, features gorgeous two tones or "Art Shades."

Statice sinuata Mixed. Sea Lavender.
Stiff stalks bear dense groups of blossoms in graduated rows. Dainty winter bouquets. (h-A 2 ft.) **15c**

Stock, Beauty of Nice. *Matthiola incana*.
Crimson; and Mixed. Follows Ten Weeks class in season of bloom. Plants pyramidal. (h-A 16 to 18 in.) **Separate colors, Each: 15c; Mixed: 15c**

Stock, Early Beauty of Nice Carmine Rose. *Matthiola incana*.
A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction. Weeks earlier than regular Beauty of Nice. Sure to bloom. New, attractive color. (h-A 18 in.) **15c**

Stock, Double Dwarf Ten Weeks. *Matthiola incana*.
Mixed. Excellent for edgings or low beds. (h-A 12 in.) **Each: 15c**

Stock, Early Branching Mixed. *Matthiola incana*.
Thrives everywhere but will be enthusiastically welcomed by Northern gardeners as it flowers in the cooler areas where other varieties require special handling. Mixture contains a complete range of Stock colors. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (h-A 1½ ft.) **15c**



Giant Imperial Stock seed field at a Ferry-Morse ranch.

Stock, Giant Imperial. *Matthiola incana*.
Outstanding strains for cutting. Antique Copper; Chamois; Crimson; Dark Purple (ELK'S PRIDE); Lavender; Mauve; Rose Pink; White (SANTA MARIA); Yellow (GOLDEN BALL); and Mixed. Long stems. Large flowers. (h-A 2 ft.) **Each: 15c**

Stock, Giant Winter, Mixed. Brompton Stock; *Matthiola incana*.
Huge spikes. Late blooming. Use in open only in mild climates. (hh-B 2 ft.) **50c**

Stokesia cyanea. Perennial Cornflower.
Beautiful light blue flowers, about 3 inches across, resembling single-crested cornflower or single Aster. Long, firm stems ideal for cutting. (h-P 1½ ft.) **50c**

Strawflower, Mixed. *Helichrysum*.
Brilliant and soft colors of Helichrysum. Double pompon flowers. Best of all Everlastings for winter bouquets. (h-A 2½ ft.) **15c**

Sunflower, Double Sun Gold. *Helianthus*.
Quilled petals in solid hemisphere of bright yellow. Tall background flower. (h-A 6 ft.) **15c**

Monarchs of the Summer

Sunflower, Red and Gold. *Helianthus*.

Petals crimson and yellow; center deep red. Useful background flower. (h-A 5 ft.) **15c**

Sweet Peas, Cupid (See Dwarf Bedding Mixed)

Sweet Peas, Cuthbertson Floribunda.

A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction. Possess all the beauty, vigor, and heat resistance of the original Cuthbertson strain, but in addition can bear up to five or more large, fragrant, flowers per stem, when given proper culture. Colors: Blue (Robert), Lavender (Frank G.), Mauve (Peggy), White (Daisy), Salmon Cream Pink (Evelyn), Mixed. (h-A 6 ft. or more) **Each: 15c**

Sweet Peas, Cuthbertson. *Lathyrus*

A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction. Insist on the originator's strain of Cuthbertson Sweet Peas. Large, abundant, fragrant flowers. Long Stems. Vigorous vine growth, causing them to succeed where other Sweet Peas fail because of summer heat. (h-A 5 ft. or more)

Blush pink (HELEN)	Deep Orange (RONNIE)
Blush salmon pink on light cream ground (ALICE)	Deep rose cerise (DORIS)
Bright deep salmon (WANETA)	Deep rose pink (RUTH)
Bright rose crimson (DAVID)	Deep scarlet (JIMMY)
Chamois (CONNIE)	Light blue (HAZEL)
Clear cerise (CATHERINE)	Light carmine (BILLY)
Clear salmon pink (FRANCES)	Maroon (LIZA)
Cream, black seeded (MARION)	Navy blue (DANNY)
Crimson (KENNETH)	Pink picotee on white ground (WILLIAM)
	Rose carmine (FLORA)
	Rose cream pink (KATIE)
	White, white seeded (JENNIE)

Cuthbertson Varieties **Each: 15c**

Sweet Peas, Dwarf Bedding Mixed (Cupid or Little Sweethearts).

Perfect mounds of flowers just under 8 in. high. Flowers are large and ruffled. Wide range of shades. (h-A 8 in.) **25c**

Sweet Peas, Early Flowering Spencer. *Lathyrus*.

Separate colors: Blue; Cream-pink; Lavender; Rose-pink; Scarlet; White; and Mixed. For winter bloom in California and the South plant in fall; for early summer bloom where summers are hot, plant in very early spring. (h-A 5 ft. or more) **Each: 15c**

SAVE WITH THESE SPECIALS

SWEET PEAS CUTHBERTSON . . . Six individual packets in one big package include: Salmon cream pink, Lavender; White, black seeded; Deep scarlet, Deep rose pink and Blue . . . **50c**

SWEET PEAS, CUTHBERTSON MIXED . . . Generous size package for seeding large areas. Mixture of clear bright colors, all from originator's strain. Economy Size Packet. **25c**

SWEET PEAS, EARLY FLOWERING . . . Huge waved flowers. Bright colors. For winter bloom in California and the south; for early summer bloom where summers are hot. Package containing 6 packets. **50c**

Sweet Pea, Perennial. *Lathyrus latifolius*.

See Perennial Sweet Pea, page 29

Sweet William, Double Dwarf Mixed. *Dianthus barbatus*.

Abundant blossoms of very bright shades on compact low-growing plants. Attractive for bedding or edging. (h-B 6 to 8 in.) **15c**

Sweet William, Double Mixed. *Dianthus barbatus*.

Dainty shades. Not so showy, but blooms for a longer period than the Single type. (h-B 2 ft.) **15c**



Sweet William, Single.

Sweet William, Single. *Dianthus barbatus*.

Salmon Pink (PINK BEAUTY); Bright Scarlet (SCARLET BEAUTY); and Mixed. Fine rounded clusters, 3 or 4 in. across. Especially good to follow tulips. (h-B 2 ft.) **Each: 15c**

Sweet Wivelsfield. *Dianthus*.

Red and pink. Similar to Sweet William but plants are smaller. Fragrant. For edging or for cutting. (h-A 15 in.) **15c**

Texas Blue Bonnet. *Lupin texensis*.

Rich deep blue; heart-shaped rose-pink eye. Prefers cool weather. Good in dry locations. (h-A 12 in.) **10c**

Thermopsis caroliniana. False Lupin.

Long spikes of golden yellow blossoms resembling Lupin. (h-P 2½ ft.) **25c**

Thunbergia alata, Mixed. Black Eyed Susan.

Blossoms white through buff to deep orange with solid black center. Twines or climbs. Use as annual for window box, ground cover in sun, or to overhang bank. (t-P 4 ft.) **15c**

Tithonia Torch. Mexican Sunflower.

Single flowers, 3-4 in., are fiery orange-scarlet with golden center discs. Long stems. Eye appealing background plant for the garden. Makes striking arrangements and good for cutting. All-America award winner. (t-P 4 ft.) **15c**

Tritoma. Red-Hot-Poker, Mixed.

Shades of yellow, orange, and scarlet. Stems topped with a closely-packed spike. Start in early spring; blooms second year. Needs staking because of height. (hh-P 4 ft.) **25c**

Verbena. *Verbena hybrida*; *Verbena gigantea*.

Scarlet (SPECTRUM RED); Fine Mixed (superb blend). Good-sized blossoms. Rock gardens, low borders, window boxes. (t-P 8 in.) **Each: 15c**

Verbena Mammoth. *Verbena gigantea*.

Separate colors: Blue with yellow or creamy yellow eye. Pink (LUMINOSA) and White. Large flowering strain with fine rounded blossom clusters. (t-P used as annual 8 in.) **Each: 25c**

Vinca rosea. Periwinkle.

Rose; White; and Mixed. Splendid for bedding and borders. Foliage free from insects. (t-P used as annual 15 in.) **Separate colors, Each: 25c; Mixed: 15c**

Garden — Ferry's Zinnias

Viola cornuta. Tufted Pansy.

Deep violet blue (JERSEY GEM); Light blue (BLUE PERFECTION); Yellow; and Mixed. One of the best edging plants for border or rock garden. (h-P 6 in.)

Separate colors, Each: 50c; Mixed: 15c

Viola, Blue Elf. *Viola cornuta bicolor*; Johnny-jump-up.

Small blossoms with upper petals deep violet-blue, lower petals lighter, gold eye, black markings. A **Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** Ideal for rock gardens, window boxes, edgings in semi-shade. Best treated as annual. (h-P 9 in.) 25c

Viola, Large Flowered Mixed. *Viola cornuta*.

Ruby, bronze, blue, golden yellow and many unusual shades. Special formula blend of choice large flowered Violas. (h-P 6 in.) 50c

Viola, Scottish Yellow. *Viola cornuta*.

Clear golden yellow flowers up to 2 inches across. Larger flowers than most Violas. A **Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (h-P 6 in.) 50c

Virginian Stock. *Malcomia*.

Red and white. Rock garden, bedding, edging. (h-A 6 in.) 15c

Wild Garden Mixture. Old Fashioned Garden Flowers.

Just right for brightening empty corners, for roadside beautification, or for a surprise garden for children. (h-A 6 to 24 in.) 15c

Zinnia, All-Giant Indian Summer Mixture. Youth-and-Old-Age.

Crimson, flame-scarlet, cherry, golden-yellow, and burnished copper. Superb cut flowers. Blended for those who like bright colors. (h-A 2½ ft.) 15c

Zinnia, All-Giant Pastel Mixture. Youth-and-Old-Age.

Pink, lavender, soft yellow, and white. Superb cutting flowers blended for those who prefer soft colors. (h-A 2½ ft.) 15c

Zinnia, Blaze. Youth-and-Old-Age.

The fiery scarlet-orange blooms of this fully double Zinnia won it an All America award. Its curved, quilled petals create attractive, shaggy flowers that lend themselves equally well to cut flower bouquets or mass plantings. (h-A 2½ ft.) 25c

Zinnia, Cupid Tiny Tim. Improved Red Riding Hood.

Gay scarlet. Compact plants and small flowers. An edging gem and a fine cut flower. (h-A 12 in.) 15c

Zinnia, Double Elegans, Pumila, Mixed. Cut-and-come

again. Flowers about 2½ in. diameter. Dome shaped with petals overlapped. (h-A 2 ft.) 15c

Zinnia, Floradale Scarlet. Youth-and-Old-Age.

Big, spectacular, scarlet-red blossoms. Petals twist and interweave into unusual blossoms. Prized for cutting and for bedding. (h-A 2½—3 ft.) 15c

Zinnia, Giant Cactus Flowered Mixed. Youth-and-Old-Age.

For bright, bold, beds or for cutting rows. Wide range of colors and blossom forms with twisted or curled petals. (h-A 2½—3 ft.) 15c

Zinnia, Giant Dahlia Flowered. Youth-and-Old-Age.

Crimson (CRIMSON MONARCH); Golden Yellow (GOLDEN DAWN); Lavender (DREAM); Light Orange (GOLDEN CENTURY); Light Rose (EXQUISITE); Light Yellow (CANARY BIRD); Orange and Gold (ORIOLE); Purple (PURPLE PRINCE); Rich Purple (ROYAL PURPLE) A **Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction**; Scarlet (SCARLET FLAME); White (POLAR BEAR). Our own improved strains. (h-A 2½ ft.)

Each: 15c

Zinnia, Giant Double Mixed. Youth-and-Old-Age.

A blend of some of the best colors of Giants of California and Giant Dahlia Flowered. (h-A 2½ ft.) 10c

Zinnia, Giants of California. Youth-and-Old-Age.

Bright pink (BRIGHTNESS); Bright Rose (CHERRY QUEEN); Canary Yellow (DAFFODIL); Rich Yellow (GOLDEN QUEEN); Lavender (LAVENDER GEM); Soft Pink (MISS WILLMOTT); Orange (ORANGE KING); White (PURITY); Soft Rose (ROSE QUEEN); Scarlet (SCARLET GEM); Purple (VIOLET QUEEN). Our own improved strains. (h-A 2½ ft.)

Each: 15c

Zinnia, Lilliput or Pompon. Youth-and-Old-Age.

Canary Yellow; Crimson; Golden Gem; Lilac Gem; Valencia Orange; Purple Gem; Rosebud; Salmon Gem; Scarlet; White; and Mixed. Charming for low borders and cutting. (h-A 14 in.)

Each: 15c

Zinnia, Navajo Mixed. Gaillardia Flowered.

Medium sized, double flowers. Odd markings and brilliant hues, resembling an Indian rug. (h-A 18 in.)

15c

Zinnia, New Century Mixed.

2 foot high plants bear fully double blooms up to 6 inches (occasionally more) in diameter. Wide range of most unusual shades of rose, buff, gold, pink, red, and yellow. A **Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (h-A 2 ft.) Mixed. Each packet 25c

Zinnia, Peppermint Stick. Displays petals attractively

striped in various color combinations including red and white, red and yellow, pink and white, orange and white, purple and white. Medium-sized flowers produced in profusion till frost. (h-A 1½ ft.) 15c

Zinnia, Persian Carpet. Mexican Zinnia.

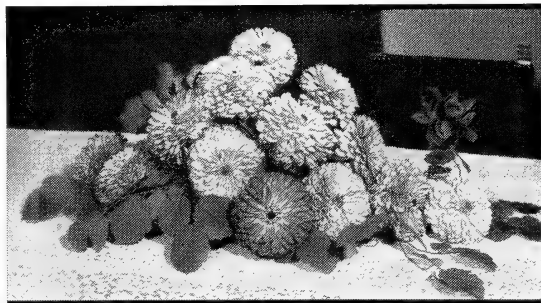
Bushy plants are covered with masses of double and semi-double, 2 inch flowers in rich amber shades of bronze, buff, orange and maroon. Good for mass plantings, borders and novel arrangements. All-America Winner. (h-A 14—16 in.)

15c

BIG SAVINGS ON ZINNIA SEEDS

ZINNIAS, GIANT DOUBLE FLOWERED. Colors selected for brilliance and harmony. Our own superb, fully double strains. Package containing 6 colors in individual packets. 50c

ZINNIA, GIANT DOUBLE MIXED. Generous size package for seeding large areas. Mixture of brilliant colors, all giant flowered. Economy Size Packet. 25c



Bring the sunshine indoors with flowers cut from New Century Mixed Zinnias.

Herbs for flavor and fragrance!

If any Herb varieties listed below cannot be found in your Dealer's Display, he will order them for you.

- Anise.** *Pimpinella anisum*.
Seeds used for flavoring bread, cake, cookies, and candy. (h-A 14 in.) 15c
- Balm.** *Melissa officinalis*.
Leaves have a lemony, minty fragrance and give a fine flavor to fruit drinks. (h-P 1½ ft.) 15c
- Basil, Sweet.** *Ocimum basilicum*.
Spicy, flower-like tasting leaves, delicious in green salads, tomato and cheese dishes and soups. (h-A 1 ft.) 15c
- Borage.** *Borago officinalis*.
Leaves and flowers used in cold drinks and to garnish salads. (h-A 12 to 18 in.) 15c
- Caraway.** *Carum carui*.
Seeds used for flavoring cake, cookies, bread, cheese, baked apples. (h-B 1 to 2 ft.) 15c
- Chervil.** *Anthriscus cerefolium*.
Leaves used like parsley for flavoring and garnishing. (h-A 10 in.) 15c
- Chives** (See page 39.)
- Coriander.** *Coriandrum sativum*.
Seeds used in candy and to disguise taste of medicine. (h-A 2½ ft.) 15c
- Dill, Mammoth.** *Anethum graveolens*.
Seeds and leaves famous for use in dill pickles. (h-A 2 to 3 ft.) 10c
- Fennel, Sweet.** *Foeniculum officinale*.
Fresh tender stems eaten raw like celery or in salads; seeds flavor candy and medicines. (h-B 2 to 4 ft.) 15c
- Horehound.** *Marrubium vulgare*.
Leaves and juice of flowering tops flavor cough sirups and candies. (h-P 1 to 3 ft.) 15c
- Hyssop.** *Hyssopus officinalis*.
Often planted near bee hives to give fine taste to honey. (h-P 1½ ft.) 15c
- Lavender (Spike Lavender).** *Lavandula spica*.
Dried flowers used to scent linens. (h-P 2 ft.) 15c
- Marjoram, Sweet.** *Origanum marjorana*.
Young tender leaves good in salads and to flavor soups. Makes a pretty pot plant. (t-P used as annual 2 ft.) 15c
- Parsley.** *Petroselinum sativum*.
Leaves add distinctive seasoning to many dishes cooked and uncooked. (See page 44 for varieties.) (h-B 10 in.)
- Rosemary.** *Rosmarinus officinalis*.
Fragrant odor and warm, pungent taste make this an acceptable seasoning for meats and soups. (t-P used as annual 2 to 4 ft.) 15c
- Rue.** *Ruta graveolens*.
Bitter herb, to be used sparingly for seasoning. (h-P 16 in. to 2 ft.) 15c
- Saffron.** *Carthamus tinctorius*.
The yellow, thistle-like flowers picked while in full bloom are used for coloring and flavoring. (h-A 1 to 3 ft.) 15c
- Sage, Broad Leaf.** *Salvia officinalis*.
Gray-leaved plant with blue flowers. A great favorite in meat and poultry dressings. (h-P 14 to 16 in.) 15c
- Savory, Summer.** *Satureia hortensis*.
Leaves and flowering tops popular in dressings, boiled with peas and snap beans, used with other herbs in salads and as flavoring for many meat dishes. (h-A 8 to 10 in.) 15c
- Thyme.** *Thymus vulgaris*.
Sharp, aromatic flavor good in combination with other herbs in salads, sandwiches, etc. (h-P 8 to 10 in.) 15c
- Wormwood.** *Artemisia absinthium*.
Next to rue, the bitterest of all herbs. Chiefly used in medicines. (h-P 3 to 5 ft.) 15c

Ferry-Morse lawn grass seed for many uses . . .

ASTORIA BENT (*Agrostis tenuis* var. *Astorianae*).
Spreads from underground rootstalks. Thrives best on heavier soils and requires a good fertility level.

CHEWING'S FESCUE (*Festuca rubra fallax*). Valuable because of ability to thrive on light sandy soils and in shady locations. Very fine blades.

CREeping RED FESCUE (*Festuca rubra*). A hardy, root spreading grass that resists trampling, thus used extensively in mixtures for playgrounds and golf courses. Does well in sun or shade. A newer selection, ILLAHEE, also available.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS (*Poa pratensis*). The basis of general lawn grass mixtures. Permanent. Fine-leaved. Starts early in spring. Forms close turf.

MERION BLUE GRASS (*Poa pratensis*). A recent blue grass development that withstands drouth and displays nicely throughout the hot summer months. Rapid spreader. Disease resistant.

***PERENNIAL RYE GRASS** (*Lolium perenne*). Valuable for producing a green lawn quickly. Much used in mild climates.

***RED TOP** (*Agrostis alba*). Generally used with Blue Grass. At its best in late summer when Blue Grass is past its prime.

ROUGH STALKED MEADOW (*Poa trivialis*). An excellent grass for shady locations. Needs moist soil.

SEASIDE BENT (*Agrostis maritima*). Stoloniferous. Provides mat-like, smooth, uniform turf. Much used for golf courses.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER. Valuable addition to other lawn grasses because of quick growth and creeping habit.

LAWN GRASS MIXTURES

FINE MIXED LAWN GRASS. A high quality blend which produces attractive permanent lawns under a wide range of conditions.

EXTRA FINE MIXED LAWN GRASS. A blend of the finest-leaved lawn grasses. No higher quality obtainable anywhere.

SHADY LAWN MIXED. Excellent selection of fine grasses which thrive in shade of trees or buildings. Also excellent for sandy soil in sun or shade.

SUBURBANITE MIXED. A mixture of quick growing grasses which produces a permanent turf. Replaces our Detroit Mixed.

Specially Adapted to West Coast (Below)

EXPOSITION PARK MIXTURE. A blend of the best lawn grasses carefully prepared for Southern California or similar climatic conditions. Forms a fine, smooth, closely matted turf needing only moderate watering.

MORSE'S CALIFORNIA LAWN MIXTURE. (No white clover or rye grass.) Contains only finest-leaved grasses to make a good perennially green turf. For general use.

MORSE'S GOLDEN GATE PARK LAWN MIXTURE. Contains most hardy and resistant grasses to endure much trampling. Includes very little white clover.

PLAYGROUND LAWN MIXTURE. For areas that get especially hard usage.

PROFESSIONAL LAWN MIXTURE. For use by those who want only the best in lawns. Cannot be surpassed in color, texture, and durability. Provides perennial beauty.

*Indicates varieties generally planted with other grasses as a nurse crop.

We warrant to the extent of the purchase price that seeds we sell are as described on the container, within recognized tolerances. We give no other or further warranty, express or implied.

Ferry-Morse Seed Co.

Ferry's Vegetable Seeds

for better home gardens

KEY TO SYMBOLS AND LISTINGS

Names: Vegetable kinds in heavy type, capital letters; varieties in heavy type, capital and small letters — and listed alphabetically.

Descriptions: Follow vegetable names in all listings.

Prices: All prices listed are cost per packet or carton.

Quick Freezing: * Denotes variety is suitable for quick freezing.

Days to Table Size: The number in parentheses after description denotes days to table size. "Days to table size" means approximate length of time from date of planting to time when ready to eat. Where seeds are started indoors or in hot beds, length of time starts with the date plants are set in open ground.



A well-kept home garden. Generous row spacing gives larger, healthier plants.

ARTICHOKE

Green Globe. Deep green, globe-shaped flower heads. Does best in mild climates. Fleshy bud scales are the part eaten. (2 yrs.) **15c**

ASPARAGUS

***Mary Washington (Rust Resistant).** Large, firm, green shoots. Very fine flavor. Rust resistant strain. (2 yrs.) **15c**

BEANS, BUSH WAX POD

***Pencil Pod Wax.** Pods bright yellow, round, fleshy, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 in. long. Brittle. Tender. Desirable for home garden as well as for market. (55) **20c**

***Round Pod Kidney Wax (Brittle Wax).** Waxy light yellow pods, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 in. long. Desirable for home garden as well as canning. (58) **20c**

Sure Crop Wax. Long, flat, meaty pods, 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Large sturdy plants. Very popular. (53) **20c**

Top Notch Golden Wax. Pods attractive, clear golden yellow, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Flat-oval. Fleshy. Brittle. (52) **20c**

Varieties in the Ferry Display



Beans, Tendergreen—excellent early variety for home gardens.

BEANS, BUSH GREEN POD

***Bountiful.** Abundant, straight, broad pods 6 to 7 in. long. Popular early flat-podded green bean. (48) 20c

Broad Improved Long Pod (Fava Bean, Horse Bean). Plants very large and erect. Pods glossy green, broad and very thick. Desirable for green shells. (150) 20c

Dwarf Horticultural. Pods 5 to 5½ in. long, wide and flat at snap stage, becoming almost round at green shell stage. Desirable for green shell and snaps. (53) 20c

Dwarf Kentucky Wonder (See Improved Commodore)

Ferry's Plentiful. Outstanding variety. A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction. All-America Award. Very productive. Long straight flat pods. Excellent quality and flavor. (49) 20c

***Giant Stringless Green Pod.** Pods 6 to 6½ in. long; round, fleshy, brittle. Good yielder. Fine for canning as well as for the table. (53) 20c

Improved Commodore (Dwarf Kentucky Wonder). Long meaty pods with a pole bean flavor, on erect bushes. 20c

Stringless Black Valentine. Improved form of old Black Valentine. Oval, light green pods. (53) 20c

***Stringless Green Pod (Landreth's).** Round pods 5½ in. long, fleshy and tender. Unusually fine flavor. (50) 20c

Stringless Red Valentine. Fleshy pods 4½ to 5 in. long. Entirely stringless strain of the old dependable Red Valentine. (53) 20c

Stringless Refugee (Idaho Strain). Pods very uniform, 5 to 5½ in. long. Young pods particularly valuable for canning and pickling whole. (70) 20c

Sulphur. Round pods 5 in. long, stringless and fibreless when very young; slightly fibrous when full grown. Used as snap bean especially in the South. (55) 20c

***Tenderbest.** Resistant to Common Bean Mosaic. High yields of long, round, smooth pods. Stringless, with good flavor. A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction. (55) 20c

***Tendergreen.** Fleshy round pods about 7 in. long. Medium green. Its tender and delicious pods make it a garden favorite. (52) 20c

Tennessee Green Pod. Pods 6 to 7 in. long, flat, broad; stringless in snap stage. Splendid quality. A Ferry-Morse Introduction. (50) 20c

Top Crop. Produces an abundance of medium-green, stringless pods. Mosaic resistant. All-America winner. (52) 20c

Wade. Mosaic resistant. High bush. Prolific yielder of long, smooth, dark-green stringless pods. Thrives in the South as well as in the North. All-America winner, 1952. (55) 20c

White Half Runner. Round fleshy pods about 4 in. long. Bushy vine with short runners. Pods of good quality when young; dry beans good for baking. Unusual flavor. (60) 20c

BEANS, FOR DRY USE

Dark Red Kidney. Seeds kidney shaped. Rich deep red. Standard commercial variety. (100) 20c

BEANS, POLE WAX POD

Kentucky Wonder Wax. Pods thick and wide. Good climber. Heavily productive. (67) 20c

BEANS, POLE GREEN POD

***Blue Lake.** Same as White Creaseback. (65) 20c

***Burger's Green Pod Stringless.** Same as White Seeded Kentucky Wonder. (63) 20c

Genuine Cornfield Pole. Heavy yields of light green pods about 6 in. long. Stringless when young. Fine to grow among corn rows. (72) 20c

Improved Missouri Wonder. Seeds medium size, flattened, kidney shaped. Unsurpassed as green shell beans. A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction. (66) 20c

***Kentucky Wonder, Rust Resistant (Brown Seeded).** Slender, dark green pods often 10 in. long hang in clusters. Best quality green pole bean. Considerable resistance to bean rust. A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction. (65) 20c

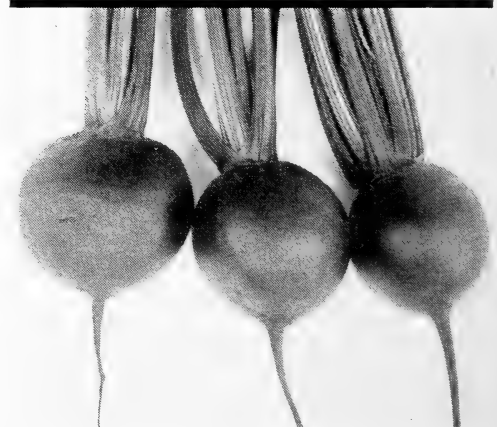
London Horticultural. Pods 6 in. long, straight, thick, green splashed with crimson. Excellent for green shells. (70) 20c

McCaslan Pole. Pods 8 in. long, medium green, slightly flattened, fleshy, of good quality. White seeds. Fine for snaps and dry shell use. (65) 20c

***Morse's Pole No. 191.** Definite resistance to rust. Dark green pods 7 to 9 in. long. White seeds. Strongly recommended for sections where rust is prevalent. A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction. (63) 20c

Oregon Giant. Pods 8 in. long and ½ to ¾ in. wide. Used principally in northern section of Pacific Coast. (70) 20c

***White Creaseback (Blue Lake).** Tender, fleshy pods about 5½ in. long; dry beans clear white. Green beans fine for snaps and canning; dry beans for baking. (65) 20c



Beet, Detroit Dark Red—No better variety has ever been developed.

are selected for your locality



Broccoli, Green Sprouting—among the first on the list in healthful vitamins.

BROCCOLI

***De Cicco.** Plants medium tall, light green. Produce a high percentage of side shoots. Very early and of excellent quality. (60) **15c**

***Green Sprouting.** Plants 3 to 4 ft. tall. Many sprouts about 5 in. long end in heads of deep green buds. Use in bud stage. (70) **15c**

Rapa (Italian Turnip). Leaves and small heads make excellent greens. Cut just before heads start to bloom. Sow seed very early in spring. Quick growing. (60) **15c**

Cauliflower type. (See Cauliflower, Winter.)

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

***Long Island Improved.** Plants about 20 in. tall. Many firm little heads an inch or two in diameter. Very satisfactory for home gardens for fall and early winter use. (90) **15c**

CABBAGE, FIRST EARLY

Copenhagen Market. Uniformly round heads. Interior white, very solid. Plants compact for setting close together in garden. (66) **10c**

Early Jersey Wakefield. Pointed heads, small and firm. Earliest pointed variety. Plants compact for small garden planting. (62) **10c**

Resistant Golden Acre. Similar to Copenhagen Market, but heads are smaller. Earliest round headed cabbage. (63) **10c**

CABBAGE, MEDIUM EARLY

Bonanza. Medium early. Round, very hard heads which can be used when small or allowed to stand and become large. The hardest headed and shortest cored variety we know of. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (75) **10c**

Charleston or Large Wakefield. Large pointed heads. One of the best for Southern home gardens. (71) **10c**

Ferry's Round Dutch. Heads about 7½ in. in diameter, round and firm. Very good second-early cabbage. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (71) **10c**

Marion Market. Yellows Resistant strain of Copenhagen Market. Produces normal crop on infected soils where non-resistant strains fail. (72) **10c**



Cabbage, Ferry's Round Dutch has a hard head and sweet flavor.

***White Seeded Kentucky Wonder (Burger's Green Pod String'ess).** Long, dark green pods for snaps; seeds good for baking. Grown principally in Southern California. (63) **20c**

BEANS, DWARF LIMA

***Fordhook Bush (Potato Lima).** Pods 4 to 4½ in. long. Three to four seeds. Dry beans white, very plump. The finest quality lima bean. (75) **20c**

***Henderson's Bush (Baby Lima).** Pods small; 3 to 4 small flat seeds; dry beans white. Popular in North because of earliness. Excellent quality. (65) **20c**

Jackson Wonder Bush. Pods medium size. Four to five fairly thick, large beans. Dry beans marked brownish-red. Popular in South. (66) **20c**

Large White (Bush). Pods 4½ in. long; 3 to 4 large, thick beans; dry beans white, flat. Standard large-seeded lima. (78) **20c**

BEANS, POLE LIMA

***Challenger or Fordhook Pole.** Extremely heavy producer. Plants 10 to 15 ft. tall. Pods 5 to 6 in. long. Contain 4 to 6 large thick green beans. (92) **20c**

Florida Butter, Speckled. Pods in clusters. Beans buff, spotted reddish brown. Popular and dependable in South. (85) **20c**

***King of the Garden.** Pods large, about 6 in. long. Four to five large, thick, white seeds. Improved form of Large White Lima. (90) **20c**

Small White (Carolina or Sieva). Pods 3½ in. long; 3 to 4 small seeds of splendid quality. Known as Pole Butter Bean of the South. (78) **20c**

BEET, TABLE

Crosby's Egyptian. Interior purplish with slight light zoning. Round, flattened. Excellent for early beets and greens. Famous for sweetness. (58) **15c**

Detroit Dark Red. Deep rich red; globe-shaped. Very little zoning. Tender and delicious. Best all-purpose beet; the standard of excellence in table beets. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (60) **15c**

Early Blood Turnip. Flesh purplish-red. Tops somewhat coarse. Quick-grower which many gardeners like. (60) **15c**

Early Wonder. Flattened globe shape. Deep purplish-red, zoned lighter. Good home garden beet. (58) **15c**

Green Top Bunching. Early and attractive. Foliage keeps fresh color well into fall. Roots almost round. Interior color bright blood red. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (58) **15c**



Many outstanding vegetable varieties



Carrot, Chantenay Red Cored. An outstanding all-purpose variety developed by Ferry-Morse.

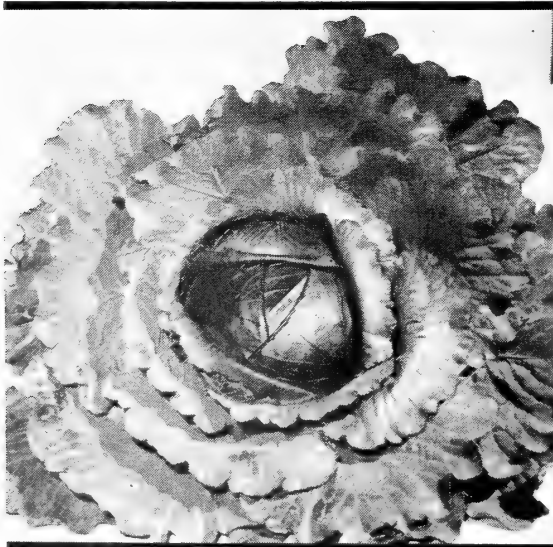
CABBAGE, MEDIUM EARLY (Cont'd)

Savoy, Chieftain. Flattened globe-shaped. Crumpled leaves. Outstanding quality. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** All-America Award. (88) **10c**

Slow Bolting Green. Popular on the Pacific Coast. Heads will stand a long time after maturity without bolting to seed. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction** (90) **10c**

Stein's Flat Dutch. Heads large and flat but deep and firm. (95) **10c**

Wisconsin All Seasons (Yellows Resistant). Large flattened head. Excellent quality. Especially valuable in localities infected with cabbage yellows. (90) **10c**



Cabbage, Mammoth Rock Red

CABBAGE, LATE

Danish Ballhead. Large flattened globe-shaped heads. Good for kraut. Very firm and solid. One of best late cabbages. (100) **10c**

Ferry's Premium Late Flat Dutch. Large, flat, deep, firm heads. Reliable keeper. Much used for kraut. (100) **10c**

CABBAGE, RED

Mammoth Rock Red. Large head. Appetizing color. Tender. Good flavor. Fine for pickling and salads. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (90) **10c**

Round Red Dutch (Early). Deep red, round, solid heads weighing 3 to 5 lbs. (80) **10c**

CANTALOUPE, see MUSKMELON

CARDOON

Large Smooth. Grown for fleshy leaf stalks or midribs. Plants about three feet tall, grayish-green. Leaves frequently tied to hasten blanching. (180) **15c**

CARROT

Danvers (Half Long). Roots longer than Red Cored Chantenay, taper to blunt point. Fine color and flavor. (75) **15c**

French Forcing (Earliest Short Horn). Earliest and smallest carrot grown. Almost round. (60) **15c**

Gold Pak. All America Bronze Medal winner for 1956. Long, slender roots reach 8 to 10 inches when grown in loamy or light soil. Crisp and flavorful, the roots look just like fresh "shipped-in" carrots. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** Seed not available until Jan. 1956. (77) **15c**

Gold Spike. Long slender roots reach 8 to 10 inches. Flesh is a solid deep orange color with small insignificant cores which are the same color as the cortex. Excellent for soups and salads. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (77) **15c**

Imperator. Cylindrical, well-stumped roots, about 8 inches long at maturity. Deep orange color. Popular variety in California and the South. (77) **15c**

Long Orange Improved. Long, slender, pointed. Good for table when young, for stock when matured. (85) **15c**

***Nantes, Strong Top.** Flesh bright orange; cylindrical; no core; fine sweet flavor. A strain of the true Nantes bred for stems and tops that do not break off so easily as the old type. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (68) **15c**

Ox Heart or Guerande. Broad, stocky, heart-shaped; 4½ to 5 in. long. Good table carrot when young, for stock feed when mature. Especially adapted to clay soils. (80) **15c**

***Red Cored Chantenay.** Rich, orange-red clear to center. Tapers to blunt end. Sweet, tender. Outstanding favorite. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (70) **15c**

***Supreme Half Long.** Refined strain of Danvers. Small core. Deep attractive color. Tender, sweet, fine flavor. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** All-America Award. (75) **15c**

are Ferry-Morse Introductions



CARROT (Cont'd)

***Touchon.** Similar to Nantes, but with greater length. Excellent quality for home and market garden. (68) **15c**

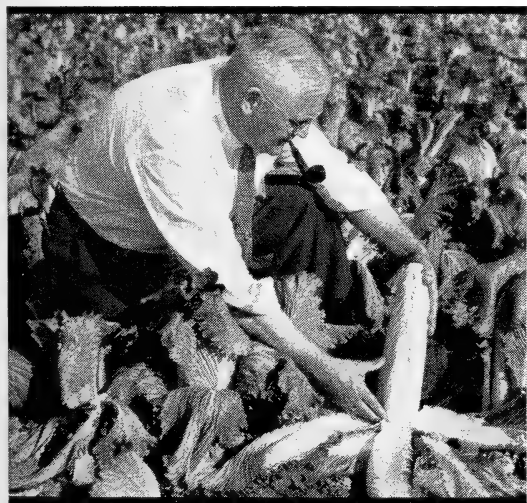
CAULIFLOWER

Early Purple Head. Forms large central heads which are purple but become bright green when cooked. Very tender and has a delicate flavor. Plants are quite hardy and become very large. (75) **15c**

***Early Snowball "A."** Super Snowball type. Short-leaved type well adapted for greenhouse forcing or early market. Heads medium size, snow white, deep, smooth, compact. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (55) **15c**

***Snowball "X."** Snowdrift type. Large, solid white heads of fine quality. Recommended for use where weather conditions are unfavorable for growing earlier maturing strain. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (60) **15c**

Winter. Large, white, solid heads of excellent quality. Plants hardy, vigorous, and easily grown where winters are mild. Strains differing in maturity dates from November to April have been developed. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (120) **15c**



Chinese Cabbage, Michihli (pronounced Mish-hee-lee), is a Ferry-Morse development.

CELERIAC

Large Smooth Prague. Large, round, smooth tubers; very tender. For celery flavor in soups, stews, and salads. (110) **15c**

CELERY

Dwarf Golden Yellow Self Blanching. Compact growth. Thick solid stalks that blanch to clear waxen yellow. Popular because of earliness and fine flavor. (90) **15c**

Emerson Pascal. Large, vigorous plants produce thick, fleshy, tasty ribs. Flavor is similar to Summer Pascal at maturity. (125) **15c**

Ferry's Pascal. Large, compact, green-leaved. Stalks blanch to yellowish-white. Unsurpassed flavor. (120) **15c**

Golden Plume or Wonderful. Thick, solid stalks that blanch readily. Finest quality. Very desirable for home use. (82) **15c**

Utah. The most popular green celery. Fine flavor. (125) **15c**

CHERVIL

Curled. Similar to parsley, but of more delicate texture. Leaves bright rich green (See also Herbs, page 34). (60) **15c**

CHICORY

Asparagus or Catalogna. Long, slender, distinctly cut, green leaves. Also known as Italian dandelion. Very desirable for salads. (65) **15c**

Large Rooted or Coffee. Roots are used for food; young tops for salads. (90) **15c**

Magdeburg. Slender, strap leaves. Used for salads. (65) **15c**

Witloof or French Endive. One of the most attractive of salad vegetables. To produce a handsome, compact cluster of blanched leaves, 4 to 5 inches long, trim roots and bury upright in damp sand. Leaves are tender and have a mildly acid flavor. (150) **15c**

CHINESE CABBAGE

Mandarin. A dependable, solid header. A welcome green in the late fall days—excellent for cole slaw, novel base for salads, can be cooked like asparagus to a delicious goodness! **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (75) **15c**

Michihli. Exceptionally sure heading new variety. Heads firmer and often larger than those of Chihli. Tender, fine flavored. Serve as salad or cook like asparagus. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (70) **10c**

Wong Bok. See Mandarin for improved strain.

CHIVES. Grass-like leaves with appetizing flavor like mild onion. Use in salads, cottage cheese, and many cooked dishes. (90) **15c**

COLLARDS

Cabbage or Heading (Buncombe). Low growing compact plants, 1½ to 2 ft. tall. Sweet flavor. Popular as greens in South. (75) **10c**

Georgia, Southern, or Creole. Grows 2 to 3 ft. tall. Large, light green leaves in open cluster. Grown in South in place of cabbage and used as greens. Light frost improves flavor. (75) **10c**

CORN, SWEET (WHITE VARIETIES)

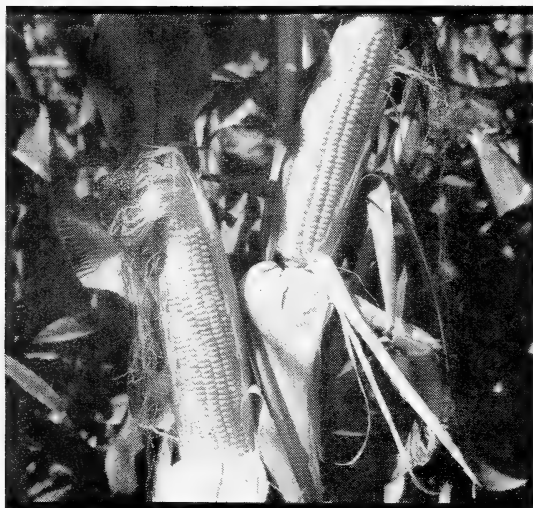
Black Mexican. One of the richest flavored and most tender varieties. Kernels clear white at table stage; become blue-black when ripe. (88) **20c**

Country Gentleman. Ears 7½ to 9 in. long, 2 in. thick; packed with irregular rows of white, sweet kernels. For many years one of most popular late home garden varieties. (100) **20c**

Oregon Evergreen. Ears medium to large; 12 to 18-rowed. Tight husk helps protect ear from corn ear worm. Popular in Southern California for winter use and as late corn in the northwest. (95) **20c**

***Stowell's Evergreen.** Large ears about 8 in. long; big kernels; very sweet. One of best late varieties. (100) **20c**

One hundred years with but one objective—



Sweet Corn, ForeMost Y-1 Hybrid.



Cucumber Trials help Ferry-Morse Seed Breeders bring you better varieties.

CORN, SWEET (YELLOW VARIETIES)

***Bantam Evergreen (Golden).** Large ears $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 in. long; rich golden cream kernels; fine flavor. Remains in condition a long time. (95) **20c**

***Ferry's Golden (Charlevoix).** Ears $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 in. long; kernels unusually sweet and tender. Finest flavored home garden variety. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (82) **20c**

***F-M Cross (298 X 302) (Hybrid).** Large uniform ears about 7 in. long. Superior quality. Early. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (80) **20c**

ForeMost E. E. No. 1. (317 X C-12) (Hybrid). Extra early yields of 12-14 row ears. Good quality. Good variety to follow an early crop of lettuce or radish. (66) **20c**

***Golden Bantam.** Uniform ears 6 to 7 in. long; true 8-rowed strain. A favorite for flavor. A really sweet variety. (78) **20c**

***Golden Cross Bantam (P51X39) (Hybrid).** Large ears, 10 to 14-rowed. Resistant to Stewart's Wilt Disease. (85) **20c**

***Ioana (IP39X1-45) (Hybrid).** Ears $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 inches long, 12 to 14-rowed. Medium narrow light yellow kernels. Developed by Iowa Experiment Station. All-America Award. Highly resistant to drought and bacterial wilt. Excellent for canning and market garden. (87) **20c**

Iochief (453x5125) (Hybrid). Large ears are 8 to 9 inches long and well filled with deep-golden kernels. Excellent flavor; a good canning variety. All-America award winner. (89) **20c**

Marcross (C13X6) (Hybrid). Very desirable early variety. Ears $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 10 to 14 rowed; kernels medium yellow. Highly resistant to bacterial wilt. (72) **20c**

CORN, FIELD

Early Adams or Burlington. White kernels, sweet and tender when young; ears 7 to 8 in. long, 2 in. thick. Much used for table in South. (85) **20c**

Trucker's Favorite. Similar to Early Adams but has taller stalks and larger ears. Much used in South for roasting ears. (90) **20c**

POP CORN

South American. Large yellow kernels that pop to enormous size without hard centers. (110) **20c**

POP CORN (Cont'd)

White Hulless Hybrid. Ears about $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Kernels white and pointed. Popped kernels very large and snowy white. (100) **20c**

CORN SALAD

(Fetticus or Lamb's Lettuce). Thick leaves of mild flavor. Use fresh or cook like lettuce or spinach. (45) **15c**

CRESS

Kitchen (Peppergrass). Can be planted in garden or indoors. Frilled, curled leaves have a warm, nippy flavor. Seeds sprouted indoors on a blotter give a cutting of tangy sprouts about a week after planting. Makes a good salad garnish. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (45) **15c**

True Water. Hardy perennial water plant. Leaves of piquant flavor used for salads and garnishing. Thrives best in running water or in soil kept wet. (180) **15c**

CUCUMBER

A & C. Fruits slightly tapered, but fairly straight and symmetrical. Deep green. Very popular in south-eastern United States. (68) **15c**

Chicago Pickling (Westerfield). Fruits medium green, 6 to 7 in. long, slightly tapered at ends. A popular pickling and slicing variety. (60) **15c**

Early Cluster. Short, thick, blunt fruits about $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Medium dark green. Desirable for pickling and can be used for slicing. (56) **15c**

Early White Spine. Medium dark green, slightly tapering to blunt ends; 7 in. long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. Very popular for home gardens. (60) **15c**

Improved Long Green. Medium dark green; black-spined; 9 inches long. Excellent for slicing. (68) **15c**

Lemon. Deep lemon yellow, about 3 in. in diameter, nearly round. Odd, but delicious cucumber for slicing and salads. (65) **15c**

Marketer. Fruits dark green, slender and taper to both ends. White spined. Vigorous vines and is heavily productive. (70) **15c**

National Pickling. Straight, symmetrical fruits become 6 in. long when mature. Pickles of all sizes. Very uniform. (54) **15c**

better vegetable and flower seeds

CUCUMBER (Cont'd)

Palomar. The first slicing cucumber bred for resistance to Downy Mildew disease. Palomar should be planted by all gardeners where this disease is prevalent, but it is such a vigorous and productive variety that it outperforms standard varieties in many other areas. Try it! Fruits 8 inches long, dark green. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (64) 15c

Small Gherkin. Genuine West India gherkin. Pale green oval fruits with spine-like projections. Make tasty pickles. (60) 15c

Snow's Pickling. Deep green color. Popular for small pickles. (54) 15c

Straight-8. Straight; symmetrical; 8 in. long, 1½ in. diameter; rich deep green. Unsurpassed for slicing. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** All-America Gold Medal Award. (62) 15c

White Wonder. White at all stages of growth. An attractive novelty for pickles when fruits are young. Vines vigorous. (60) 15c

DANDELION

Improved Thick Leaved. Thick leaves of deep green. Compact with upright tuft at center. Superior to uncultivated plant. (95) 15c

EGGPLANT

Black Beauty. Large, symmetrical fruits. Retain glossy, black-purple coloring for long time. Popular. (80) 15c

Fort Myers Market. Fruits of ideal size for shipping. Color deep purplish black with high gloss. Vigorous, very productive, high-bush variety. (85) 15c

Improved Large Purple. Yields 4 to 6 large fruits of dark purple. Flesh firm and meaty. Plants spineless. Very popular variety. (80) 15c

New Hampshire Hybrid. For early crop or for areas having a short growing season. Plants low and spreading. Fruits oval and of medium size. (70) 15c

ENDIVE

Full Heart Batavian (Escarolle). An improved form of Broad Leaved Batavian. Leaves large and broad. Heads compact, well-rounded. Unexcelled for salads because of crispness and tenderness. (90) 15c

Green Curled Ruffec, Green Ribbed. Leaves mossy appearing. Center blanches to delicate white. Very good for fall and winter use. (95) 15c

ENDIVE (Cont'd)

Large Green Curled (Pink Ribbed). Vigorous and resistant. Outer leaves bright green, midribs tinged with rose. Center leaves blanch readily. Attractive salad plant. (95) 15c

FENNEL

Florence. Branching plant with feathery foliage and bulb-like base. Sweet-flavored bulb eaten cooked or raw; stalks eaten like celery. (110) 15c

KALE or BORECOLE

Dwarf Blue Curled. Improved strain of Dwarf Curled Scotch. Very popular in vicinity of Norfolk. (75) 10c

Dwarf Green Curled. Low, spreading plant. Finely curled, parsley-like leaves. Desirable for greens and garnishing. Exceptionally hardy. (75) 10c

Jersey or Thousand Headed. Strong growing plants 6 to 8 ft. tall. Smooth leaves. Much used for poultry and stock feed. (80) 10c

Siberian or Sprouts. Dwarf, spreading plants. Large plume-like frilled leaves. Sometimes called "German greens." (70) 10c

Tall Green Curled Scotch. Light green densely curled leaves on plants 3 ft. tall. Widely grown for greens. Very hardy; improved by light frosts. (75) 10c

KOHL RABI

Early Purple Vienna. Bulbs purplish color; flesh white and tender. (60) 15c

Early White Vienna. Bulbs light green on outside; flesh white, mild-flavored, tender. Most popular table variety. (55) 15c

LEEK

American, London, or Large Flag. Early. Popular gardener's variety with long, thick, well blanching stem. (150) 15c

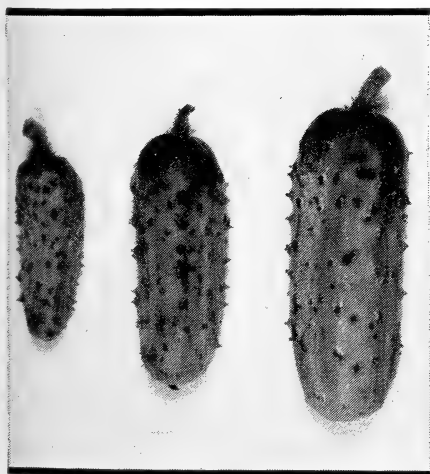
Giant Musselburgh. Long white stem; medium green leaves. The most popular garden variety. (150) 15c

LETTUCE, HEADING

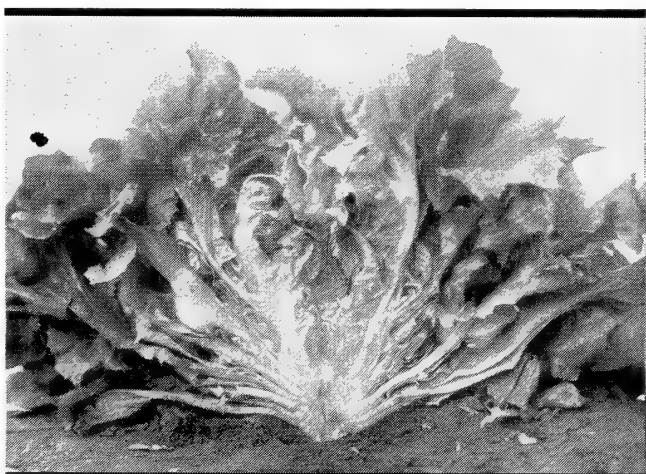
Bibb. Small, somewhat loose heads with a distinctive flavor. Outer leaves deep glossy green, interior rich yellowish waxy green. Very tender. (57) 15c

Big Boston. Plain edged leaves tinged bronze at margins. Buttery yellow at heart. One of best flavored varieties. (76) 15c

Great Lakes. All America Award. An iceberg type with a bright green color. Withstands adverse weather better than other varieties. (82) 15c



Cucumber, National Pickling.



Endive, Full Heart Batavian.

Enjoy vegetables for many months



Lettuce, Great Lakes.

LETTUCE, HEADING (Cont'd)

Green Mignonette. A somewhat larger selection of the older variety; wholly green, no trace of brown. Very crisp. Especially adapted to tropical climates. Popular in South Pacific. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (66) **15c**

Hanson. Large, hard cabbage-like head. White heart. (82) **15c**

Iceberg. Very popular for home gardens. Head large, hard, crumpled, red tinged. Inside white, crisp. (82) **15c**

Imperial No. 44. Very popular in Northeastern States. (82) **15c**

Imperial No. 847. A New York type especially adapted for eastern and southern use. (83) **15c**

May King. Earliest heading lettuce. Medium small, firm, round head. (66) **15c**

Mignonette. Excellent quality. Very small head. (66) **15c**

New York (Iceberg type). Large, dark green, tightly folded head, well-blanching and sweet. Very widely grown. (81) **15c**

White Boston. Light green head; buttery yellow heart. An outstanding variety. **An F-M Development and Introduction.** (76) **15c**

LETTUCE, LOOSE LEAVED

Black Seeded Simpson. Broad, light yellowish green leaves, frilled and crumpled. Attractive early variety. (45) **15c**

Chicken. Very hardy. Rapid growing. Non-heading. Produces flower stalks early and abundance of leaves for long period. **A Ferry-Morse Introduction.** (45) **15c**

Grand Rapids. Leaves large, broad, waved, frilled, light green. Very tender. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (42) **15c**

Grand Rapids U. S. No. 1. Mildew resistant strain of Grand Rapids, developed by U. S. Department of Agriculture. Leaf margins slightly more deeply cut, color a little duller and lighter green, than the original. Stands longer without bolting to seed than other strains. (42) **15c**

LETTUCE, LOOSE LEAVED (Cont'd)

Oakleaf. An old variety still very popular in some sections for home gardens. Dark green leaves. Some resistance to hot weather. (42) **15c**

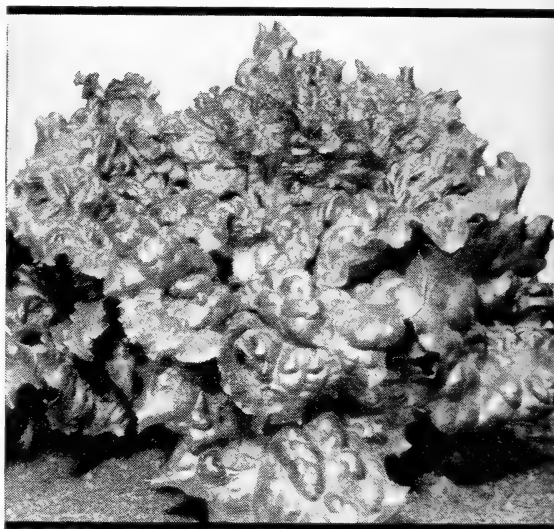
Prize Head. Outside leaves ringed red; interior green. Frilled, crumpled, tender, sweet. One of most satisfactory varieties for home gardens. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (45) **15c**

Salad Bowl. All America Gold Medal Award. Bright green, frilly leaves. Plants stand considerable heat before bolting to seed. (45) **15c**

LETTUCE, COS or ROMAINE

Dark Green. Medium large, dark green. Firm well folded head. (70) **15c**

White Paris or Trianon. Outer leaves medium light green; interior whitish green. Loose heads 8 to 9 in. tall. Summer salad lettuce. (70) **15c**



Lettuce, Prize Head.

MUSKMELON, ORANGE FLESHED

Bender's Surprise. Medium to large. Oval. Skin light yellow when ripe. Delicious flavor. (90) **15c**

Crenshaw. Matures in late summer and bears well into fall. Needs long growing season. Salmon flesh. Wonderful flavor. (110) **15c**

Early Osage. Fruits 6 to 7 in. long. Almost round. Thick, sweet flesh of salmon-orange. Splendid for home gardens. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (84) **15c**

Golden Delight. All America Award. Melons—oval, 5 to 8 in. Unusually thick, salmon colored flesh. Luscious flavor! Earliest of the large melons. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (86) **15c**

Hale's Best. Oval fruits 6½ in. long, heavily netted. Thick, deep, salmon flesh. Earliness and rich flavor make this a favorite. (86) **15c**

Hearts of Gold. Round, 6 to 7 in. diameter. Thick, sweet flesh of deep salmon-orange. (90) **15c**

Honey Rock. All America Award. Nearly round, 5 to 6 in. diameter. Thick, deep salmon flesh. Sweet musky flavor. One of the varieties best-adapted to home gardens. Early. (85) **15c**

from a well-planned garden

MUSKMELON, ORANGE FLESHED (Cont'd)

Persian. Round fruits, 6 to 8 in. diameter. Very dark green, netted. Flesh thick, bright orange. Distinctive flavor. Needs long growing season. (115) **15c**

Resistant, No. 45. Oval fruits with indistinct ribbing and netting. Salmon flesh, thick, firm, sweet, and of good quality. Resistant to powdery mildew. (87) **15c**

MUSKMELON, GREEN FLESHED

Netted Gem or Rocky Ford. Small, oval, 4½ to 5 in. diameter. Abundant yield. Well-known favorite. (92) **15c**

MUSKMELON, WINTER

Casaba, Golden Beauty. Globe-shaped. Pinched at stem end. Leathery rind. Most successful in California and Gulf States. (120) **15c**

Honey Dew (Green Fleshed). Broad-oval, 7 to 8 in. long. Thick, light green flesh. Fine-grained, delicious. May be picked before fully ripe and stored in cool place. (115) **15c**

MUSTARD

Florida Broad Leaf. Leaves rounded, large, slightly crumpled, medium light green. Quick growing, remains in condition a long time. (50) **10c**

Large, Smooth Leaf. Large, smooth, green leaves borne well above ground. Preferred by many because more easily prepared for table than rough-leaved varieties. (50) **10c**

Southern Giant Curled (Long Standing). Leaves large, light yellowish-green, much frilled. Highly valued in South because of vigorous growth, hardness, and good quality. (60) **10c**

Tendergreen or Spinach-Mustard. Narrow, spoon-shaped leaves of dark green. Rapid growth. (45) **10c**

OKRA or GUMBO

Clemson Spineless. Plants 3½ to 4 ft. tall. Pods rich green, straight, moderately ridged, and of high quality. Remarkably uniform. All-America Silver Medal. (60) **10c**

Dwarf Long Pod Green. Long, fluted, dark green pods. Pods remain in fine condition a long time. (55) **10c**

Okra, Emerald. Plants 3½ to 4 ft. tall. Pods dark green, spineless, straight, and round or unridged. Early and heavily productive. (60) **10c**

OKRA or GUMBO (Cont'd)

Perkins Mammoth Long Pod. Pods 4 to 5 in. long, deep green, slightly corrugated. Early and prolific. Very tender. (60) **10c**

White Velvet. Long, smooth white pods. Tender until nearly full size. A favorite in the South. (60) **10c**

ONION, RED

Long Red Italian. Relished for its mild flavor, large bulbs, and soft flesh. Not a keeper. Recommended for long season areas. (120) **15c**

Red Wethersfield. Large, flattened, thick bulbs. Flesh purplish-white. Early maturing. Heavy producer even in poor soils. (100) **15c**

Southport Red Globe. Medium to large, globe-shaped. Medium early. One of best keepers. (110) **15c**

ONION, WHITE

Evergreen Bunching. Profitable home or market garden variety for young or bunching onions. Produces 4 to 6 useful shoots from single seed first season. (60) **15c**

Southport White Globe. Large size; medium early; firm; mild. Abundant yield. Our strain is unsurpassed in uniformity of shape and color. (110) **15c**

White Portugal (American Silverskin). Pure white; very sweet, mild flavor. Early maturing. A favorite for green onions, for use in salads, and later for cooking. (100) **15c**

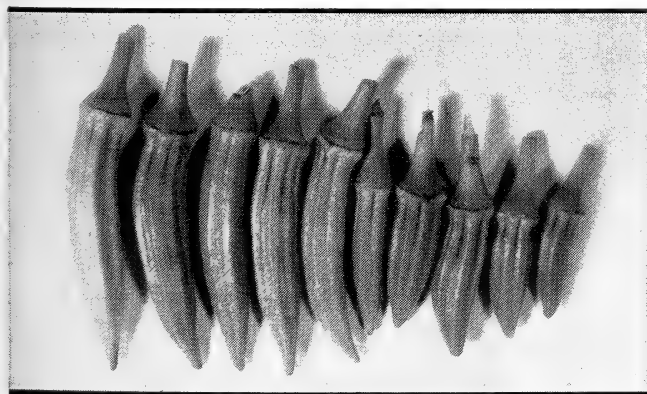
ONION, YELLOW

Australian Brown. Standard market variety of notably long keeping quality. Bulbs flattened globe. Thick, chestnut brown skin. Flavor strong. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (100) **15c**

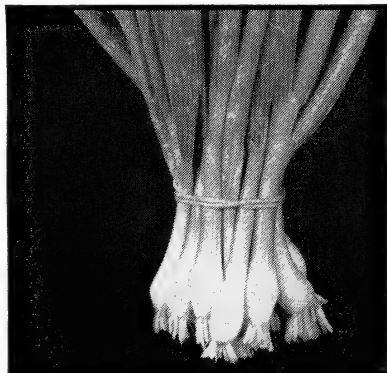
Southport Yellow Globe. Large, uniformly globe-shaped. Flesh white, crisp. We highly recommend this for general home garden planting. (110) **15c**

Yellow Bermuda. Medium to large, flattened. White flesh, mild and sweet. Needs long season to produce finest bulbs. (95) **15c**

Sweet Spanish. Globe-shaped. Often weighs 2 lbs. Deliciously mild. For largest onions start seed early indoors and transplant later outside. (115) **15c**



Delicious, tender young pods of Dwarf Long Pod Green Okra.



Tasty "scallions" grow quickly from early seedings of Evergreen Bunching Onion.

The Ferry Display contains many varieties;

PARSLEY

Double Curled. Rich deep green, finely curled leaves. (70) **10c**

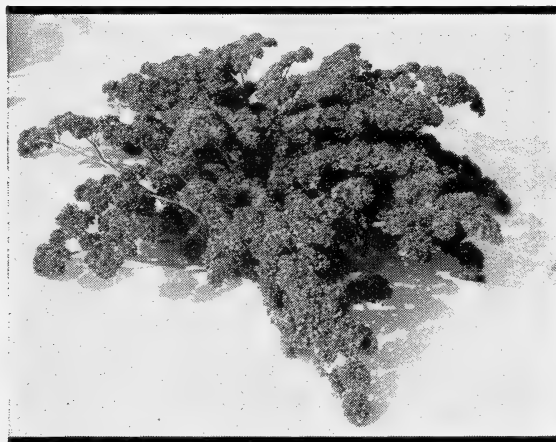
Evergreen. Large dense dark green foliage. More resistant to frost than other varieties. All-America Award. A **Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (70) **10c**

Extra Triple Curled (Moss Curled). Dark green, tightly curled leaves. Unusually decorative for table use. (75) **10c**

Hamburg Thick Rooted. Root resembles parsnip. Use for flavoring soups and stews. Store in sand for winter. (90) **10c**

Paramount. Very uniform, triple curled. Plants 12 inches tall. All-America Award. A **Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (85) **10c**

Plain or Single. Leaves deeply cut, flat, dark green. Excellent for seasoning; not so good for garnishing. (80) **10c**



Parsley Paramount.

PARSNIP

Hollow Crown, Thick Shoulder. Roots 18 to 20 in. long. Skin smooth, white. Flesh tender. Most popular variety in cultivation. (130) **10c**

PEAS, FIRST EARLY

Alaska, Wilt Resistant. Vines 2½ to 3 ft. tall. Plump pods 2½ in. long. Extremely early. Give vines support when possible. (58) **20c**

American Wonder. Vines 12 to 14 in. tall. Pods plump, straight. Very productive. Important, early dwarf pea for home gardens. Same as Nott's Excelsior. (62) **20c**

***Gradus.** Vines 3 to 3½ ft. tall. Pods 4 in. long. Peas large. Early large-podded pole pea. Splendid quality. (61) **20c**

***Laxton's Progress.** Abundant dark green pods, 4 in. long, ¾ in. wide. Largest of dwarf peas. Vines 18 to 22 in. tall. Very uniform in size, growth, and maturity. (62) **20c**

***Little Marvel.** Thrifty vines, 18 to 20 in. tall. Very plump 3-inch pods. Unsurpassed in quality and productiveness for home gardens. (62) **20c**

***Morse's Progress No. 9 (Wilt Resistant).** Improved strain of Laxton's Progress. A **Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** Pods slightly larger and darker green. Definitely wilt resistant. (62) **20c**

PEAS, FIRST EARLY (Cont'd)

Premium Gem. Vines 18 in. tall. Plump pods 2¾ in. long. Good home garden variety. (62) **20c**

***Thomas Laxton.** Vines 3½ to 4 ft. tall. Pods 4 to 4½ in. long. Large, tender peas. Unexcelled flavor; sweetness retained until peas begin to harden. (60) **20c**

PEAS, MIDSEASON

Dwarf Telephone or Daisy (Wilt Resistant). Vines about 2 ft. tall; otherwise resembles Telephone. Splendid uniform stock. (75) **20c**

***Telephone (Dark Podded) (Wilt Resistant).** Vines 4½ to 5 ft. tall. Pods 4½ to 5½ in. long. One of best for home and market garden. (75) **20c**

PEAS, LATE

Large White Marrowfat. Vines 5 ft. tall. Pods very plump. Peas have rich marrowy flavor. Grown extensively for dry use. (82) **20c**

PEAS, EDIBLE POD

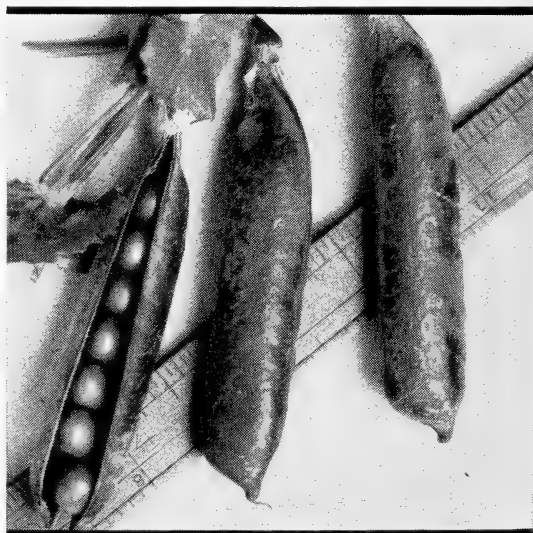
Dwarf Gray Sugar (Wilt Resistant). Vines 32 to 36 in. tall. Abundant pods 2¾ to 3¼ in. long. Color pale green. Quality excellent. (65) **20c**

Melting Sugar (Wilt Resistant). Vines 4 to 5 ft. tall. Abundant broad pods, 4 to 4½ in. long. Rich flavor. To be cooked, pods and all, like snap beans. (72) **20c**

SOUTHERN TABLE PEAS or COWPEAS.

(*Vigna sinensis*)

Blackeye. Large dark green vines 3 to 3½ ft. have strong runners and produce many long well filled pods. Seeds are eaten in the green shell or dry stage. A warm climate crop not recommended north of central Ohio. (80) **20c**



Peas, Little Marvel—none better for your home garden.

your dealer will order others for you

PEPPER, SWEET

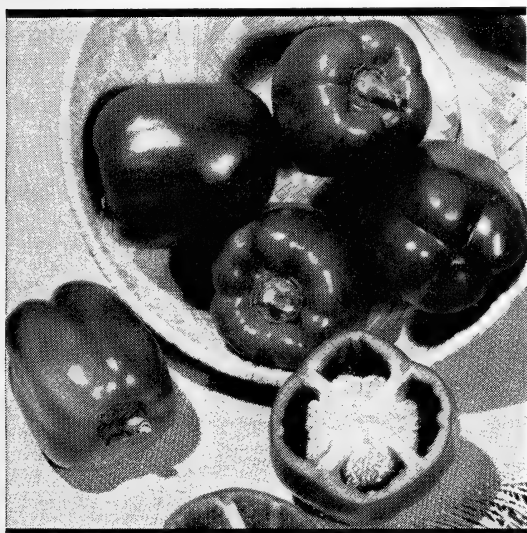
California Wonder. Vigorous plants. Many blocky fruits with thick, crisp, mild, juicy flesh. Outstanding for stuffing and serving whole. (72) **15c**

Golden California Wonder. Largest and most attractive sweet yellow pepper. Deep golden yellow at maturity. Blocky fruits with thick sweet flesh like California Wonder. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (68) **15c**

Oakview Wonder. Earlier, more productive strain of California Wonder. Blocky shape. Thick walls. Excellent quality. **A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (65) **15c**

Pimiento. Medium size, cone-shaped. Especially good canning variety. (79) **15c**

Ruby King. Large, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 in. long, slightly tapered. Flesh thick, sweet, mild. Approved by many home gardeners because of earliness and fine quality. (65) **15c**



Pepper, Oakview Wonder—a blocky type, excellent for stuffing, baking and salads.

Sweet Yellow. A large yellow pepper. Pale yellow flesh. Very mild and sweet. Blocky shape. (60) **15c**

World Beater (Sweet Bull Nose type). Fruits 5 in. long by $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. Flesh mild. Walls thick. One of best large peppers. (70) **15c**

PEPPER, HOT

Anaheim. Late. Particularly adapted to culture in South. Fruits 6 to 8 in. long; about 1 in. through; tapered. Mildly pungent. (78) **15c**

Bell or Bull Nose. Medium sized blocky fruits. Flesh mild, ribs pungent. Our stock superior in uniformity of size, shape, earliness. (68) **15c**

Pepper, Chili Jalapeno.

Midseason to late, mostly used in Southwestern states. Fruits $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide, $3\frac{1}{2}$ " long, glossy blackish-green becoming deep crimson-red when ripe. Flesh hard and crisp. Very pungent. Plants erect and medium large. (72) **15c**

Hungarian Yellow Wax. Waxy yellow fruits, 6 to 7 in. long, 2 in. diameter, slightly crumpled, tapering, and pointed. Larger and thicker-fleshed than other hot varieties. Fine for canning. (60) **15c**

PEPPER, HOT (Cont'd)

Long Red Cayenne. Strong pungent fruits, 5 inches long, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, twisted and pointed. Especially good for drying. (68) **15c**

Red Chili. Bushy plants. Small tapering fruits about 2 in. long, bright red, very hot. Chiefly for making pepper sauce. Needs long season for growing. (83) **15c**

PUMPKIN

Green Striped Cushaw. Crooknecked, 18 to 20 in. long. Weight 10 to 15 lbs. Flesh rather coarse but sweet. Popular in South. (115) **10c**

Large Yellow (Connecticut Field). Fruits weigh about 20 lbs. Rich deep orange-yellow. Double-purpose pumpkin. Excellent for pies and good for Jack O'Lanterns. (115) **10c**

Mammoth King. The largest pumpkin ever introduced. Has yielded 100 tons to acre. Very thick flesh. (120) **10c**

Pie or Winter Luxury. Small, nearly round. Weight about $8\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Flesh creamy yellow, thick, sweet, finely flavored. (110) **10c**

Sugar or New England Pie. Fruits weigh about 7 lbs. Thick flesh of rich orange. Fine sweet flavor. The right size for home use. Keeps well. (110) **10c**

Sweet Cheese or Kentucky Field. Largely grown in South for canning and stock feed. Fruits very large, flattened. (120) **10c**

RADISH

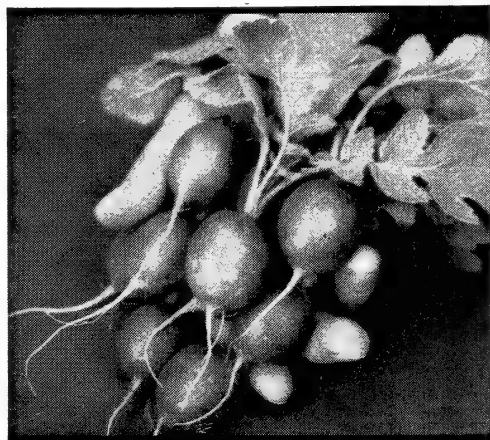
Cherry Belle. Short tops. Roots round to oval, bright red, crisp, tender and sweet. All America award. (22) **10c**

Crimson Giant. Crisp, mild. Perfect condition until nearly 2 in. diameter. Largest of the early round radishes. (29) **10c**

Early Scarlet Globe. Bright carmine-red. Oval shape. Flesh crisp and mild until nearly an inch in diameter. Most desirable early table radish. Best before fully grown. (23) **10c**

French Breakfast. Oblong, blunt. Rich scarlet with white base. Good quality. (25) **10c**

Icicle. Pure white. About 6 in. long, 1 inch thick. Small tops. Most crisp and tender of all radishes. A great favorite. (30) **10c**



Radish, Early Scarlet Globe—uniform oval roots, attractive and appetizing.

Ferry's Seeds are available

Long Scarlet. Bright carmine-red. Smooth tender skin. Mild crisp flesh. About 6 in. long. Easy to pull because upper part is out of ground. (29) **10c**

Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped. Upper part rich red; lower part snow-white. Turnip shape. Reach 1½ in. diameter before becoming pithy. (25) **10c**

Sparkler. Deep turnip shape. Bright scarlet with white tip. (25) **10c**

White Strasburg. Roots 5 inches long; tapered; smooth; white; firm. Crisp, mild summer radish. (40) **10c**

RADISH, WINTER

Chinese Rose Winter (Scarlet China Winter). Deep rose-red. Roots 5 to 6 in. long. Flesh white, crisp, mildly pungent. Attractive and of fine quality. (50) **10c**

Chinese White Winter (Celestial). Clear white. Slightly oval to blunt base; 6 to 8 in. long. Not so pungent as most winter varieties. (55) **10c**

Round Black Spanish. Globe-shaped, 3 to 4 in. diameter. Skin black, flesh white, crisp, pungent. Desirable for winter storing. (55) **10c**

RHUBARB (Pie Plant)

Victoria. Straight crimson stalks. Delicious flavor. Excellent for home gardens. (2 yrs.) **15c**

ROQUETTE. Leaves resemble radish but are smoother. Used for salads. Pungent odor. (40) **15c**

RUTABAGA. (See page 48.)

SALSIFY or VEGETABLE OYSTER

Mammoth Sandwich Island. Long slender nearly white roots reach length of 12 to 16 inches. Desirable winter vegetable. Store in cool cellar. Cut under water. (150) **15c**

SORREL

Large Leaved French. Large pale green leaves of fine quality. Appetizing when well grown and cooked like spinach. (60) **15c**

SPINACH

***Bloomsdale Long Standing.** Dark green leaves, crumpled, rounded. Remains in condition a long time without bolting to seed. (43) **10c**

***Dark Green Prickly Seeded.** Large plant. Many rounded, thick, dark green leaves. Well-adapted to fall planting where winters are mild. Standard canning variety. (45) **10c**

***Giant Thick-Leaved (Nobel).** Medium green leaves of large size, slightly crumpled in center. Largest spinach in cultivation. Excellent for home gardens. (43) **10c**

New Zealand (Tetragonia). Groups of small fleshy leaves, tender and delicious when cooked. Ideal for summer use; endures heat and thrives in most soils. (55) **15c**

SQUASH, SUMMER

Caserta. An early bush type squash producing quantities of fruit; grayish-green, striped darker when at stage best for eating. Home garden favorite. All-America Award winner. (58) **15c**

Cocozelle. Dark green marbled with yellow and light green. Flesh pale green, thick, firm, tender. Best for eating when 6 to 8 in. long. (65) **15c**

SQUASH, SUMMER (Cont'd)

Cucuzzi (Edible Gourd). Slender fruits become about 2 ft. long. Light green when young. Thick tender flesh. Prepare like summer squash. A delicacy in Italian gardens. (68) **15c**

Early Bush Scallop, Green Type (Benning's). Popular on West Coast. Light green when young; creamy white when mature. Retains green color long time. (50) **15c**

Early Prolific Straightneck. Straight, smooth fruits. Delicate creamy color. Vines produce abundantly. Peak of perfection in summer squash. A **Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** All-America Gold Medal. (50) **15c**

Early White Bush Scallop (Patty Pan). Bushy plants. White flattened fruits, scalloped on edges. One of most popular white varieties for home use. (50) **15c**

Summer Crookneck. Bright yellow, warted. Flesh pale cream, firm, tender. Good early variety for home planting. (55) **15c**

Zucchini, Dark Green. Smooth, cylindrical, dark green fruits. Use when young, sliced and cooked with skin on. (65) **15c**

Zucchini. Color light green with grayish mottling; otherwise similar to Cocozelle. (65) **15c**

SQUASH, WINTER

Acorn. See Table Queen.

Banana. 18 to 24 in. long, 7 in. diameter. Skin gray-blue. Flesh deep yellow, dry, sweet. Free from fiber or stringiness. Fine for pies. (105) **15c**

Blue Hubbard. Similar to original Hubbard, but with blue-gray shell, and longer shape. (108) **15c**

Boston Marrow. Large fruits, irregularly oval. Orange skin. Used as substitute for pie pumpkin. (98) **15c**

Buttercup (Turk's Cap). Turban-shaped with protuberance at end. Dark green somewhat striped with gray. Flesh very dry. Of finest flavor with the mild sweetness of sweet potato. (100) **15c**

Butternut. Early maturing winter variety. Fruits 10 to 12 in. long and 4 to 5 in. in diameter at bowl-shaped end. Dry yellow flesh. Excellent for baking and pies. Stores well. (95) **15c**

Delicious. Heart-shaped, dark green. Weight 8 to 10 lbs. Bright yellow flesh. Rich flavor. Keeps well. (103) **15c**

Golden Delicious. Valuable canning variety because of high starch content. Color bright orange. (103) **15c**

Hubbard. Round, warted, dark green. Weight 12 to 14 lbs. Thick, bright yellow flesh. Fine flavor. Most widely grown of any winter squash. (105) **15c**

Royal Acorn. A strain of Table Queen with a high percentage of fruits of larger size than the original. Fruits dull dark green. Keeps well. (90) **15c**

Silver Bell. The best squash we've ever tasted—a real "sweet potato flavor." Handy-size fruit (average 2½-3½ lbs.). Very good keeper. A **Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (100) **15c**

Table Queen or Acorn. Acorn-shaped, green, deeply furrowed. Flesh rich yellow, dry, mealy, delicious. Convenient size for baking and serving in halves. (80) **15c**

Uconn. A recently introduced bush-type squash, convenient for planting in home gardens. Acorn shaped fruits, slightly smaller than Table Queen and of same excellent quality. All-America Award. (75) **15c**

everywhere in the United States



ForeMost E-21 Tomato

TOMATO, ForeMost E-21 (F₂ of a Hybrid). Plants extremely vigorous and heavily productive, maintaining vigor and fruit size to end of season. Fruits almost globular, deep scarlet red, notably resistant to cracking and blossom-end scars. A **Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (67) **15c**

TOMATO (Cont'd)

John Baer. Similar to Bonny Best but often a few days earlier. (73) **15c**

Jubilee. See Sunray.

June Pink. Similar to Earliana in every way except color. Best extra-early purplish-pink variety. (65) **15c**

Marglobe. Uniform, deep scarlet, globe-shaped. Heavily productive. Long bearing. Resistant to wilt and nailhead rust. Excellent for home gardens. (77) **15c**

Morse's Special No. 498. Nearly globe-shaped. Bright scarlet. In season with Earliana. Very productive. Mainly used in northern and western states. A **Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (64) **15c**

Ox Heart. One of the "Very large" sized Tomatoes. Heart-shaped, rosy-pink, solid-fleshed, few seeds. Many home gardeners are enthusiastic about this mild variety. (100) **15c**

Pearson Improved. Bright scarlet. Large smooth fruits. Prolific. Especially adapted to California and the South; too late for North. A **Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (100) **15c**

Ponderosa (Beefsteak type). Extremely large, fleshy, very mild. Deep purplish-pink. One of best for home use. (90) **15c**

Pritchard (Scarlet Topper). Deep scarlet, globe-shaped. Plants self-pruning, wilt-resistant. Excellent all-purpose, home garden tomato. (75) **15c**

Rutgers. Rapidly becoming the most popular all-purpose tomato. Rich red fruits, medium to large, round and meaty. (82) **15c**

San Marzano (Large Fruited). Our selection of an Italian variety highly valued for paste and powder. Bright scarlet oval fruits; few seeds. Bred for large size and firmness. About 4 inches long. Used by canners for "solid pack." (80) **15c**

Stokesdale. A second-early, globe-shaped tomato. Round, scarlet fruits. Useful for home garden, market, and canning. (70) **15c**

Stone. Bright, deep scarlet. Large, smooth, solid, nearly round. Unsurpassed for slicing and canning. Popular late variety. (85) **15c**

Sunray. (Wilt Resistant). Vigorous plants produce a heavy yield of large, smooth, round fruits, rich orange in color. Flavor mild. Equally desirable for the table, canning and juice. (80) **15c**

Victor. Smooth, round, deep scarlet fruits about 3 inches in diameter. Recommended as first early variety for home gardens and early market. Introduced by Michigan State College. All-America Award. (63) **15c**

SUNFLOWER

Mammoth. Enormous heads, 12 to 20 in. diameter. Seed good for poultry feeding. Soil and culture same as for corn. **10c**

SWISS CHARD (Spinach Beet; Sea Kale)

Fordhook Giant. Large crumpled dark green leaves with broad white midrib. (60) **15c**

Large Ribbed Dark Green. Leaves slightly crumpled. Stems and midribs broad and thick. Superior flavor. Strip leaves from midribs and cook separately. (60) **15c**

***Lucullus, Dark Green.** Plant erect. Fleshy crumpled leaves of rich deep green. Makes very choice greens. (60) **15c**

Rhubarb Chard. Attractive variety. Leaves dark green overlaid with maroon. Veins red. Stems and midrib deep crimson. Highly recommended for home gardens. (60) **15c**

TOBACCO

Connecticut Seed Leaf. Hardy cigar variety. Adapted for growing in central and northern states. (120) **15c**

Havana. Much used for cigar wrappers. Leaf very thin and of fine texture. (120) **15c**

White Burley (Root rot resistant). A favorite for plug fillers and wrappers. (120) **15c**

TOMATO

Bison. Plants small, compact, productive. Fruits globe-shaped, scarlet. Extra early; especially bred for northern United States. (60) **15c**

Bonny Best. Bright deep scarlet. Medium large, smooth, firm. Splendid general purpose tomato. (73) **15c**

Break O'Day. Medium to large globe-shaped. Very productive. Wilt resistant. (70) **15c**

Dwarf Champion or Tree. Purplish-pink fruits of medium size. Plants dwarf and tree-like. Needs no training; can use where space is limited. (78) **15c**

Earliana. Fruits medium size, deep scarlet. Vines small. Particularly desirable for home gardens. (64) **15c**

Gulf State Market. Purplish-pink, large, globe-shaped. Especially popular in South. Withstands drought well. A **Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction.** (75) **15c**

Plant The Best—Plant Ferry's Seeds

For gardeners who would like a large reproduction of "Seeds and Men" we have a special offer.

A limited number of 11 x 15½ inch copies, complete with full color floral border has been printed. These are most attractive when framed.

To get your copy (limit one per person) tear off

the "Ferry's Seeds" label from the bottom of six of our packets. Send labels to:

Ferry-Morse Seed Co.
P. O. Box 778
Detroit, Michigan

TOMATO, SMALL FRUITED

Red Cherry. Fruits small, round, rich deep red. (75) **15c**

Red Pear. Fruits 2 in. long. Pear-shaped. Bright red. (75) **15c**

Yellow Pear. Fruits two inches long; pear-shaped. (75) **15c**

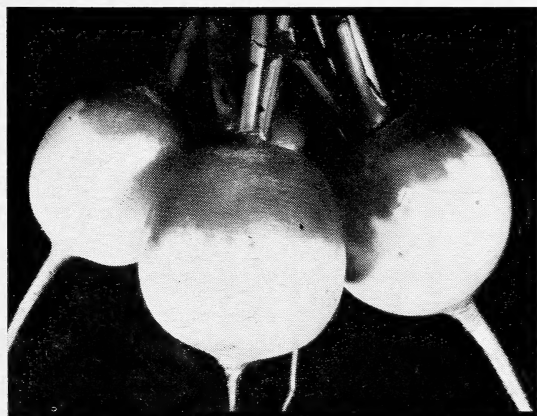
Yellow Plum. Fruits oval, two inches long, clear deep yellow. (75) **15c**

Yellow Husk or Ground Cherry. Small, round yellow fruits enclosed in papery husks. Not a true tomato. (90) **15c**

TURNIP, WHITE FLESHED

Cow Horn or Long White. Tapered, slightly crooked, 12 to 15 in. long. Chiefly grown for stock. Mild, sweet, tender for table when young. (65) **10c**

Early White Flat Dutch Strap-Leaved. Roots flattened. Entirely white. Mild. Extensively used for table. (45) **10c**



*Turnip, Purple Top White Globe.
Excellent for Roots and Greens.*

Purple Top White Globe. Globe-shaped. Purplish-red above, white below. Flesh white, tender. Most popular variety for general use. Our strain outstandingly uniform. (55) **Carton 20c; Packet 10c**

Shogoin (for Greens). Large edible leaves and roots of splendid quality. Especially desirable because of ability to withstand aphids. (42) **10c**

White Egg. Egg-shaped, smooth, white. Half of root above ground. Splendid home garden variety. (55) **10c**

TURNIP, YELLOW FLESHED

Amber Globe. Large globular roots chiefly grown for stock. (75) **10c**

Orange Jelly or Golden Ball. Globe-shaped. Skin smooth. Flesh yellow, fine-grained. Good quality. Delicate flavor. (60) **10c**

TURNIP GREENS

Seven Top. Leaf shoots tender. Roots inedible. Widely used for greens. (45) **10c**

RUTABAGA or SWEDE

American Purple Top (Improved Long Island). Globe-shaped. Large creamy yellow, crisp, solid. Most satisfactory for both table and stock feed. (90) **10c**

WATERMELON

Citron (Red Seeded). Round; striped green. Flesh white, firm. For preserves and candied fruit. (95) **15c**

Dixie Queen (White Seeded Cuban Queen). Nearly round, light green striped with darker green. Deep red flesh, crisp and sweet. Fruits often weigh 40 to 50 pounds. Excellent for home gardens. Much used in South. (85) **15c**

Florida Giant. Fruits nearly round, dark green. Flesh bright red, firm, of excellent quality. Large seeds mottled dark brown. (95) **15c**

Harris' Earliest. Medium size, nearly round. Flesh bright scarlet, sweet, tender. Seeds black. Particularly satisfactory in North because of earliness. (78) **15c**

Honey Cream. Fruits small, round, medium green with dark green striping. Flesh bright yellow, very crisp and sweet. An early, novel and worthwhile variety for home gardens. (80) **15c**

Irish Grey. Fruits large and oblong, with very hard rind. Flesh bright red and of good quality. Seeds white. Especially valuable for distant shipping. (90) **15c**

Kleckley's Sweet or Monte Cristo. See Wonder.

Klondike, Black Seeded. Similar to brown seeded strain but a trifle smaller and earlier and has small black seeds. (85) **15c**

Klondike, Morse's Brown Seeded. Oblong. Uniform dark green. Flesh deep pink. Delicious flavor. A Ferry-Morse Development and Introduction. (87) **15c**

Klondike, Striped. Much the same as brown seeded strain, but fruits are striped. Extensively used in California for market. (85) **15c**

New Hampshire Midget. Melons oval, pale green with narrow dark green stripes. Average 6 x 5 in., just right for easy ice box storage. Delicious flesh is deep pink, and sweet flavored. Rind very thin. Best for northern home gardens. All-America award winner. (65) **15c**

Stone Mountain or Dixie Belle. Nearly round; often weigh 40 to 45 lbs., or larger if Southern grown. Flesh red, seeds white, tipped brown. Early enough so quite large fruits can be grown in North. Excellent quality. (90) **15c**

Tom Watson. Large, long, green fruit. Flesh deep red; brown seeds. Special favorite in South. (90) **15c**

Winter King and Queen. Round, smooth, pale to yellow green, faintly striped. Flesh crisp, sweet, of good quality. Will keep for several weeks properly stored. (90) **15c**

Wonder (Improved Kleckley's Sweet). Useful for home gardens. Large fruits often 22 in. long. (85) **15c**

Printed in U.S.A.

Seeds and Men

by *Edgar A. Guest*

Written to commemorate the 100th year of Ferry-Morse Seed Co.

A garden is the work of man,
'Tis fashioned by his patient care,
This has been so since life began,
He smooths the soil and keeps it fair.
Nature with sun and rain will aid,
But more than that a garden needs,
Nature will never use a spade
Or hoe or rake to check the weeds.

Nature disorderly remains,
She strews her glories on the breeze,
Planning and plotting she disdains,
She plants but never seeks to please.
This has been so since first began
The struggle of the human race,
The world has had to trust to man
To make of it a better place.

Of all the merchandise that's made
There's nothing lovelier to behold
Than this: a tier of seeds displayed,
Zinnia and phlox and marigold.
Who stands before it surely knows
The miracle of life is there,
For in the tiniest seed that grows
Are root and stem and petals fair.

There in a pictured packet lies
All things on which a flower depends,
No matter what his choice, he buys
A mystery that never ends.
Beauty and bounty he can gain,
Delight of triumph and its pride,
Rewards, which neither sun nor rain
Without man's labor can provide.

What of the seedsmen? Year by year,
For all who plant a plot, a field,
Their dreams, their hopes achieved appear
In flower and fruit and harvest yield.
With life and growth they daily live,
They go wherever nature leads,
With everything they sell, they give
The wondrous miracle of seeds.

The Familiar Ferry's Seeds Display

IT'S EASY TO USE!

1. Your neighborhood display has been carefully filled with varieties especially chosen for your local soil and climate.
2. Flower & vegetable packets are arranged separately and in alphabetical order.
3. The Ferry's Home Garden Guide on each display will give you on-the-spot advice on the what, when, where, and how of planting.
4. If you want a variety listed in the guide and cannot find it in the display your dealer will order it for you, but first be sure to look carefully because the packet you desire may have become hidden behind another variety.



The First Sign of Spring!

Your Dealer receives his display with its freshly packed assortment early each season. You have plenty of time to select seeds to start indoors; the display remains in place until the planting season is over. We agree to buy the seeds the dealer doesn't sell and when returned, burn them. This policy is for your protection and is one big reason why Ferry's Seeds give such consistently good results.

FROM
FERRY-MORSE SEED CO.

P. O. BOX 778

DETROIT 31, MICH.

for a better garden

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Washington 25, D. C.

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DETROIT, MICH.

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